The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5888. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR.

A Severe Fight Reported at Weissenbourg, Yesterday.

The Town Taken by Assault at the Point of the Bayonet.

The French Driven Back—Losses on Both Sides Heavy.

The French Commandant and two Staff Officers Killed.

The Crown Prince Leads the Prussian Troops in Person.

Proposed Important Movement of the French Army To-morrow.

Grammont's Last Circular—He Accuses Bismarck of Falsehood and Cowardice.

Large Decrease of Specie in the Bank of England.

Excitement in Denmark Intense—Popular Sympathy All With France.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

A Prussian Victory—The Town of Weissenburg Taken by Assault—Heavy Fighting—The French Leader Killed—The Crown Prince at the Head of the German Forces—Particulars of the Battle.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 4—6½ P. M.—There was hard fighting at Weissenburg, yesterday. To-day a large force of Prussians advanced between Weissenbourg and Lauterbourg, ten miles into French territory, driving the advanced posts of the enemy, and destroying miles of the railroad between Lauterbourg and Strasbourg, along which, it is supposed, MCMAHON was preparing to advance. The French loss was heavy, including many prisoners.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 4—Later.—The Prussian victory at Weissenburg was decisive. The troops engaged were regiments of the Fifth and Eleventh Prussian Army Corps and the Second Army Corps of Bavaria, led by the Crown Prince in person. The French force consisted of Gen. DOUAY'S Division of Marshal MCMAHON'S corps. Weissenburg and Geishill, in the rear of that town, were carried by storm at the point of the bayonet after an obstinate resistance. The General who commanded the French in the absence of Gen. DOUAY, was killed, with two officers of his staff. The French encampment, one piece of artillery, 500 wounded prisoners, including many Turkos, fell into the hands of the Prussians. On the German side, Gen. KIRCHBACH was wounded. The Grenadiers and Fifteenth Regiment suffered severely.

[Weissenburg is situated on the Lauter River, which at that point forms the boundary between France and Rhenish Bavaria, or the Palatinate. The Neustadt, Landau and Weissenburg Railroad passes through the town and connects with the road to Strasbourg. Lauterbourg is also situated on the Lauter, but nearer its confluence with the Rhine by twelve miles. There is no railroad laid down on the maps as running between Strasbourg and Lauterbourg. The town is within two miles of the Rhine. Weissenburg was reported as captured by the French on the 2d inst.—ED. TIMES.]

Reconnaissance by McMahon—An Important Move Proposed—Present Position of the Prussian Forces.

STRASBOURG, Aug. 3.—Yesterday, after a Council of War, Marshal MCMAHON, with his Chief-of-Staff, Gen. COULSON, surveyed the Rhine from Kehl Bridge upward. They visited Brumath, twenty miles north of here, where a cavalry division and part of the First Division of Infantry are encamped. From these movements it is conjectured that MCMAHON, with the African Army is about to cross the Rhine and dash rapidly by the way of Carlsruhe and Heidelberg to Frankfort, and that thence he will endeavor to cut the railroad communicating between Berlin and the Rhine. It is believed he will leave Mayence on the left, while the main army pushes on through the lower Rhine Provinces to Mayence and Coblentz. The forward movement, it is rumored, is fixed for Saturday. It is reported that the Prussians are gathered in force in the South, and that a Baden force is in the Black Forest. Gen. DE GANJAL, in command of the second division of the corps stationed here, vacant by the illness of Gen. DOUAY, dropped dead from apoplexy on the 1st inst.

The Saarbruck Affair—Prussian Account—The Advantages Gained from a French View—Notes from Metz.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The Prussian Government furnishes the following account, more in detail, of the affair at Saarbrück: "A feeble garrison held Saarbrück until the French deployed and advanced in three columns. The Prussians then retired to a position north of the town to observe the enemy. In spite of the free use by the French of the *Mitrailleuse* artillery and Chassepots, our losses were only two officers and seventy men. The loss of the French appeared to be more serious. Our troops were admirably cool."

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The heights taken by the French at Saarbrück form a key to the railway approaches to Treves, hence the importance of the conquest. During the attack the bands played the "Marseillaise."

METZ, France, Aug. 4.—Fourteen Prussian soldiers, captured at the attack on Saarbrück, passed through this city late yesterday afternoon. Part of them were on their way to Belfort and part to Thionville, where they will be imprisoned. The Prussian wounded have been cared for the same as the French.

Another Circular from Grammont—Prussia the Aggressor—Serious Charges Against Bismarck—Two Accounts of the Document.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a diplomatic circular of the Duke DE GRAMMONT on the disarmament. The document, after refuting the statements of Count VON BISMARCK, terminates thus:

"If Europe remains armed, if a million of men are on the eve of the shock of battle, it cannot be denied that the responsibility is Prussia's, as she repulsed all idea of disarmament when we caused the proposal to be made and began by giving the example. Her conduct is explained by the fact that at that hour, when France confidently reduced her military contingent, the Cabinet at Berlin was secretly organizing the candidature of a Prussian Prince for the throne of Spain, so provocative of mischief. Whatever calumnies the Federal Chancellor may invent, we fear not; he has lost the right to be believed. The conscience of Europe and history will say, 'Prussia sought this war by inflicting upon France, preoccupied with the development of her political institutions, an outrage no nation could accept without incurring contempt.'"

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Duke of GRAMMONT has issued another circular, reaffirming that aggressive propositions originated in Berlin. France made none; on the contrary, she commenced her disarmament. Count VON BISMARCK bases his proposals on his anxiety about the plans of Russia, giving the details which the Duke DE GRAMMONT temporarily withholds. The Duke concludes, that owing to the falsehoods BISMARCK has already uttered through fear, he has lost all claim to be believed hereafter.

Danish Neutrality—Popular Clamor for France—Position of Portugal and Hungary—A French Ambassador Coolly Received in London—Belgium.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—The Danish Government still struggles hard to preserve neutrality, but the popular excitement is intense and perhaps ungovernable. The sympathy for France among all classes is very marked.

LISBON, Aug. 4.—The *Gazette* of this city officially publishes the decree of neutrality on the part of Portugal in the Franco-Prussian war.

PESTH, Aug. 4.—The Diet of Hungary, yesterday, emphatically declared in favor of Austrian neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—It is rumored that Count DE CAUMONT LA FORGE has arrived in London as a special messenger from the Duke DE GRAMMONT, to assure the Government that France will respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it is added that he has met with a cool reception.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4.—The Chambers are called to meet on the 8th inst. M. JACOBS has been appointed Minister of Finance, and the Baron D'ANETHAN adds the charge of the Department of Public Works, *ad interim*, to his other duties as President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Refusal of Leopold's Brother to Obey Prussia—The Marseillaise to be the National Air of France—A War Song by Offenbach.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The *Constitutionnel* says that the agent of Prince CHARLES of Roumania, in Paris, took an active part in procuring the renunciation of the throne of Spain by his brother, Prince LEOPOLD. The Berlin Government, irritated at the conduct of the agent, have demanded his dismissal, but Prince CHARLES refuses to yield to the demand. The *Gaulois* says the Emperor will issue a decree making the "Marseillaise" henceforth the national air of France. The French hospital service have 24,000 beds ready for the wounded. The Empress came to the Tuileries today and presided at the Council of Ministers.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—OFFENBACH, the opera-bouffe composer, though a German, has published a French war song entitled, "God Speed the Emperor."

The British Parliament—War Measures Discussed—The Policy of England—Meeting of the Liverpool Board of Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—In the House of Lords, to-night, the Marquis of SALISBURY wished to know when discussion would be opportune concerning the recent negotiations of England with foreign Powers. Earl GRANVILLE replied that the papers with full details of what had taken place were nearly ready, and when they were submitted the Government would be prepared for debate. A bill authorizing the effective organization of the militia forces of the country was presented and read for the first time, after which the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Sir G. S. JENKINSON gave notice that he should question the Government as to its intentions with regard to Belgium and the protection of her independence. Mr. OTWAY, Under Foreign Secretary, stated in reply to a question that the negotiations for the settlement of the Brazilian claims were progressing; and in response to another demand, objected to the production of old treaties with other Powers for the settlement of Continental affairs, declaring that the modern policy of the British Government was non-intervention therein. The Foreign Enlistment bill was debated in Committee. An attempt to extend its prohibitions to selling or contracting to sell vessels to a belligerent, failed.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.—A meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has been called to consider the expediency of petitioning the Government to prohibit the exportation of arms and munitions.

British Ports Crowded with German Shipping—A Defense of Spain—The Bank of England—Important Action.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The ports of England are rapidly filling with North German vessels, anxious to escape French cruisers. A circular has lately appeared from Señor SAGASTA, defending Spain as innocent of the cause of the trouble between France and Prussia. The document is well received. The official report of the Bank of England, made public today, shows that the amount of specie in vault has decreased £490,000 since the last report. The officers of the Bank of England have just announced a still further advance in the rate of discount of one per cent. The minimum rate is now six per cent. It is asserted that the bank rate was raised for political effect, not from financial necessity.

France vs. Prussia—A Wager Accepted—Berlin's Defenders—Forage Scarce on the Rhine.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The officers of the Union Club of this city have accepted a large wager offered by M. THOMAS, of Paris, that the French will be in Berlin on the 15th of August. A Prussian reserve of 100,000 men is encamped in front of Berlin. Forage is scarce in the Rhine Provinces, and the Prussian horse is suffering severely.

Sympathies of Americans in Paris—The Lee-Beauregard Canard—Sheridan's Visit to Europe.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—It cannot be true that the so-called American Legion in Paris will amount to anything. Private letters received here from responsible sources in that city say that the sympathies of Americans there are decidedly with Prussia.... The story that LEE and BEAUREGARD have been refused service in the French Army is wholly gratuitous. LEE is President of a College, and has just been elected President of one of the most important railroad enterprises in Virginia, to which he pledges such of his time and energy as he can spare from college duties. BEAUREGARD is also connected with a railroad, and the Southern papers speak of what he will do this Fall in terms that do not intimate any probability of his desiring to go abroad.... Gen. SHERIDAN, of course, has not indicated a desire to enter the French army, or even to visit it. He knew before he left this country that all foreign officers would be excluded, and his military associates did not understand that he would go to France at present. He does not go abroad with any official mission, but on leave of absence at his own expense, and in his own fashion. He has no orders, but understands the President's views, and will follow his own inclination about making a report when he gets home, which may be this Fall, and perhaps not till in the Winter.... The Prussian Legation is advised that many subjects of its Government living in this country will soon report at New-York and sail for home. Numbers of them seem actuated by patriotism, while others go to avoid the confiscation of their property.

Sympathy for France—Meetings in Chicago and St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A Scandinavian meeting was held here last night. About 800 Danes, Swedes and Norwegians were present. The meeting was conducted in the Scandinavian language. Resolutions sympathizing with France were passed.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—A meeting of Frenchmen was held to-night, at which sympathy was expressed for their countrymen now engaged in war with Prussia. A committee was appointed to raise money for the benefit of wounded French soldiers.

A German Steamer at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 4.—The North German steam-ship *Leipzig*, from Bremen, via Southampton, arrived here at 10½ o'clock this morning.

LOCAL REPORTS.

German Patriotic Aid Societies—Plan for a State Organization.

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City has made the following appeal for the organization of a German Patriotic Aid Society of the State of New-York:

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of the City of New-York have shown, in their appeal to the Germans of the State of New-York, that it is, in their opinion, very desirable that an aid society be organized comprising the whole State, because a systematic co-operation of all Germans who have the national cause at heart would further that cause in the most effective manner. Prompted by this belief, the Executive Committee submit the following propositions to all Germans of the State:

1. That they do not merely make a single collection for the benefit of the wounded and of the widows and orphans of German soldiers who may fall in the war, but to unite in organized aid societies at their respective homes, and to continue in active operation during the war.

2. That they declare the aid societies thus organized to be branch societies of the "German Patriotic Aid Society of the State of New-York."

3. As the City of New-York is the seat of the North-German Consulate General, with which the Aid Society, from its very nature, will have to be in permanent direct connection; that the Executive Committee of the branch society of the City of New-York be recognized as the general agency of the "German Patriotic Aid Society of the State of New-York."

4. That on the last day of each month the sums collected during the month be remitted to Mr. PHILIP BISSINGER, (No. 13 John-street,) the Treasurer of the Aid Society of the City of New-York, who shall be obliged, at the close of the first week of each month, to publish a report of the sums so received from all branch societies, of which report a copy shall be sent to every branch society.

5. That in the various societies, at regular stated intervals, meetings of the Executive Committee be held to consider ways and means for furthering the aims of the aid societies of their respective localities, and generally to entertain propositions, if any there be, concerning the improvement of the State organization in connection with the Executive Committee in the City of New-York.

6. That the Secretaries of the different societies be instructed to send, if possible, every week, or at least every other week, a short report concerning the activity of their societies to the Secretary of the Aid Society of the City of New-York, that he may be enabled to keep in a systematic manner the German-American, Anglo-American and European public informed on the ability of the general organization.

7. The funds raised to be used for the purpose of supporting the wounded and families of fallen German soldiers, and from time to time reports about such distributions be made and published.

All German patriotic aid societies of the State are requested to deliberate upon the above propositions as soon as possible, and, in case of approval, to notify the Secretary, at No. 160 Fulton-street, corner of Broadway, of it.

Delegates to the Chicago German Convention.

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City, at their last meeting, appointed Hon. EDWARD SALOMON as delegate to the Convention of Delegates from German patriotic aid societies of this country, which will be held at Chicago on the 18th inst. Dr. E. KRACKOWITZER was elected Vice-President of the Committee, and Messrs. M. MEYER, of Hoboken; F. A. SCHROEDER and W. G. TAAKS, of Brooklyn, were appointed members of the Committee. The physician's subcommittee reported that already six physicians had been sent from this port as assistant surgeons in the German Army at the expense of the Society, and that four more were examined and approved. The Treasurer, Mr. PHIL. BISSINGER, reported to the Committee that the subscriptions made with him amounted to $34,412 60. Over sixty subscription books have been distributed by him.

Meeting of the Brooklyn German Aid Society.

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of Brooklyn has organized, by electing the following officers: Messrs. F. A. SCHROEDER, President; P. WEIZEL, Vice-President; THEO. JUENCKE, Treasurer; MAX ARMING, Recording Secretary; G. SCHIMMEL, Corresponding Secretary; W. G. TAAKS, GEORGE KINKEL, LOUIS BURGER, Finance Committee. The Executive Committee has resolved that their Society join the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City, for the aid of wounded German soldiers, and the support of the families of fallen German soldiers in the present European war. They also have made an appeal to the Germans of Brooklyn to organize ward aid societies for raising funds, and that one delegate from each of these ward aid societies be a member of the Executive Committee, which will meet once a week. The subscriptions thus far made by the Germans of Brooklyn, for the purpose stated, amount to about $2,000.

French National Subscriptions.

The Executive Committee of the Frenchmen of this City, appointed for the purpose of making collections for the aid of wounded French soldiers, and for the support of the widows and orphans of those slain in battle during the present European war, met at No. 21 West Houston-street, last evening, Mr. P. A. GERDY presiding, and Mr. L. MEUNIER acting as Secretary. The several members of the Committee turned over the money received by them to the Treasurer, Mr. A. VATABLE, Jr., who has now the sum of $8,031 40 on hand. Among the subscriptions were some made by German and Swiss firms of this City, who have contributed both to the German Patriotic Aid Society and to the French Executive Committee. The Committee will meet for a similar purpose every Thursday evening. It is believed that the Frenchmen of this City will make up about $12,000; those of New-Orleans about $15,000; those of San Francisco about $10,000, and those of Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati, together, about $2,500, so that about $40,000, or from 150,000 to 175,000 francs, in gold, will be sent as a testimony of patriotism by the Frenchmen of this country to France. It is intended to send one-third of the money to the International Society for the wounded in the field; one-third to the Aid Society, at Paris, for wounded soldiers, and for families of fallen soldiers, of which the Empress EUGENIE is President, and one-third to a similar society at Paris, whose President is EMILE GIRARDIN.

German Immigration.

Out of the total number of 19,764 immigrants that arrived at this port during the month of July, there were 7,371 Germans against a total number of 25,023 immigrants, with 10,325 Germans among them during the month of July in 1869. From Jan. 1 to July 31, there arrived at this port a total number of 146,344 immigrants, and among them 55,004 Germans, against a total number of 168,211 immigrants, and among them 64,654 Germans, during the same period of last year.

MARITIME LAW.

Declaration Agreed Upon by the Paris Convention of 1856.

The British Foreign Office has published the following copy of the Declaration of Maritime law agreed upon by the Paris Congress of 1856, and since almost universally accepted by other Powers: The Plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of March, 1856, assembled in Conference—Considering: That maritime law, in time of war, has long been the subject of deplorable disputes; that the uncertainty of the law and of the duties in such a matter gives rise to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents which may occasion serious difficulties, and even conflicts; that it is consequently advantageous to establish a uniform doctrine on so important a point; that the Plenipotentiaries assembled in Congress at Paris cannot better respond to the intentions by which their Governments are animated, than by seeking to introduce into international relations fixed principles in this respect; the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized, resolved to concert among themselves as to the means of attaining this object; and, having come to an agreement, have adopted the following solemn declaration: 1. Privateering is, and remains abolished. 2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war. 3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag. 4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy. The Governments of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries engage to bring the present declaration to the knowledge of the States which have not taken part in the Congress of Paris, and to invite them to accede to it. Convinced that the maxims which they now proclaim cannot but be received with gratitude by the whole world, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries doubt not that the efforts of their Governments to obtain the general adoption thereof will be crowned with full success. The present declaration is not, and shall not be binding, except between those Powers who have acceded, or shall accede, to it. Done at Paris, the 16th of April, 1856. (Signed) Buol-Schauenstein, Hubner, Walewski, Bourqueney, Clarendon, Cowley, Manteuffel, Hatzfeldt, Orloff, Brunnow, Cavour, De Villamarina, Aali, Mehemmed Djemil.

WASHINGTON.

The Army Bill—Review of its Principal Provisions—Indian Policy of the Government—Cowardly Assault Upon a Member of Congress—Maryland Politics—Chinese Labor in Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The examination of the new Army bill, at the War Department, shows that the gross amount required for the pay and allowances of the army will be considerably larger than under the former act. Even if all the supernumeraries and officers awaiting orders, numbering together about 400, had been mustered out without pay, the amount which others will receive at the new rates, exceeds the sum required last year for the whole body of officers. These 400 were drawing an average of three-eighths of full pay when the bill passed; now, in case they resign, they receive one year's pay in advance at the increased rate. When Attorney-General AKERMAN'S opinion on the unexpended balances first appeared, it was thought the contemplated advance payment to resigning officers could not be made, but it has been determined that the regular appropriation for the pay of the army for the current year can be used for the purpose, although estimates were not made with any such expenditure in view. Still the amount appropriated is large enough to meet this unexpected drain and carry on regularly the payment of troops till Congress meets in December. The provision about relieving officers, performing civil duties, as rapidly as possible, relates to those acting as Indian Agents. The President and Commissioner PARKER have been in correspondence with the representatives of the various Christian denominations, with a view to securing aid from the missionary organizations of each, and so far as possible, new agents will be selected solely with regard to their fitness and willingness to carry out the friendly policy of the Government toward the Indians. Several of the military agents have written for instructions. The law which has been issued in General Orders declares that any officer exercising the functions of a civil officer shall forfeit his commission. In case these agents cease performing the duties assigned them until relieved by orders they will be liable to trial, and so they do not see their way clear, and ask for special instructions.

BRUTAL ASSAULT WITH A CANE.

Mr. JOSEPH SEGAR, of Virginia, late applicant for a seat in Congress as representative at large, committed a most cowardly assault upon Hon. WM. S. LINCOLN, ex-member from New-York, at the Baltimore depot, at an early hour this morning. It seems that a communication had appeared in a Baltimore paper ridiculing his claims to a seat, and his general conduct around the House in connection with the matter. SEGAR had satisfied himself that Mr. LINCOLN wrote the article in question, and that the latter was expected on the 6 o'clock train from New-York this morning. He concealed himself behind one of the stone columns of the depot, and waited for the passengers to leave the train. As Mr. LINCOLN came out he stepped up behind him and struck him a murderous blow on the head with the large end of a heavy cane. Fortunately the beaver hat worn by Mr. LINCOLN partially checked the force of the blow, and the skull was not fractured, though the scalp was cut a considerable length. SEGAR followed up the attack until taken in charge by the Police. He was arraigned this afternoon on two charges, one of assault, and the second of assault with intent to kill. The Court held him in $5,000 to appear before the Grand Jury. Gen. ROBT. S. WILLIAMS appeared and gave bail.

THE NEGRO VOTE OF MARYLAND.

It is generally believed that the negro vote will give the Fifth Maryland District to the Republicans, and some of them have been trying to induce Ex-Gov. FRANK THOMAS to enter the field again for Congress, but his home newspaper says he is not a candidate and does not desire the nomination. An evening paper here says it is reported that several parties in the shoe trade at Georgetown, who rely on Boston houses for their stock, inasmuch as Chinese labor has already been employed in making up their goods in Massachusetts, have arranged with an agent in San Francisco to send here twenty-five Chinamen for the purpose of pursuing the occupation of shoe-makers.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office on the 2d inst, transmitted to the Governor of the State of Alabama patents for swamp and overflowed lands inuring to said State under the provisions of the act of Sept. 28, 1850, situated in the Mobile land district, and embracing 75,854 acres.

TAX ON DESTROYED WHISKY.

In the case of a distiller, whose bonded warehouse and contents is accidentally destroyed by fire, it is ruled that the destruction of the spirits is not such a removal as renders the tax due at its occurrence, but that in such cases the tax on the spirits destroyed is not due until one year from the date of the entry bond.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

Attorney-General AKERMAN has sent copies of the act enforcing the rights of citizens of the United States to vote, to all the United States Attorneys, Marshals and Clerks of Courts. Several copies were sent to each office.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

It appears from official data, that for the eleven months ended May 31, the imports exceeded the exports by $6,235,530. During the same period of 1869, the excess of imports over exports was $65,055,497.

MR. AKERMAN AND THE GEORGIA CASE.

Attorney-General AKERMAN declines addressing the Southern Republican Club, because in doing so he would have to allude to the Georgia case, which may soon come before him for a legal opinion. It is understood that Mr. AKERMAN favors an election this Fall in that State.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The receipts of Customs for the week ending July 30 were as follows:

New-York	$2,976,104
Boston	412,708
Philadelphia	86,628
Baltimore	180,288
San Francisco to July 23	155,483
Total	$3,711,267

PERSONAL.

President GRANT and Secretary ROBESON will arrive here to-morrow morning in the early train.

Presbyterian Unity.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, April 4, says:

"Notwithstanding the adverse action of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church on the subject of Union in Cincinnati last May, it appears that a large number of the ministers and people are determined to enter the United Presbyterian General Assembly. All the ministerial members of the Western Presbytery have united in a call for a meeting for that purpose. The Pittsburg Presbytery unanimously indorsed the conduct of those delegates who voted for union at a special meeting held last Monday."

THE ROPE.

The Death Penalty at Norwalk, Ohio—Execution of Bennet Scop—He Declares his Innocence to the Last.

From the Toledo Blade, Aug. 2.

At the Spring term of the Court of Common Pleas for Huron County, Judge PENNEWELL presiding, BENNET SCOP was convicted of the charge of murdering JACOB GOODMAN, a peddler, in whose employ he was at the time. GOODMAN was a peddler, a Jew by birth, who, from motives of good will and sympathy to one of his own faith and ancestry, gave SCOP employment and pecuniary aid. The murder, if we are informed rightly, was committed in the south-west part of Huron County, near the dividing line between Greenfield and New-Haven townships. SCOP was traveling with GOODMAN in a wagon. When passing the house of a Mr. HARTMAN, SCOP was observed to get off the wagon and get over the fence. An iron bar was taken from a lumber-pile and secreted in the wagon. This iron bar was afterward found near where GOODMAN was found lying dead or dying. The wounds of which he died were evidently made by this bar. It appears that SCOP, after dealing the death-blow to GOODMAN, pitched him out of the wagon, and while in the ditch plundered him of his papers and pocket-book. This is the theory of the case as deduced from the evidence given at the trial.

The only motive SCOP could have had for this murder of his friend and benefactor was to plunder him of what money he had. If he was guilty, he was guilty of a most cruel, heartless crime; and if innocent of the murder, his fate is one to be greatly deplored. SCOP's incarceration dates from the 10th of October last. The prisoner maintained a cheerful submission to his fate, and conducted himself with a scrupulous observance of every rule of the jail, and with such kindly feeling for his fellow-prisoners, and respect for his keeper, the Sheriff, that the former always called him a "good fellow," while the latter acknowledges that he "never had so good a prisoner" under his charge. Naturally buoyant and mirthful, he seemed to relieve the gloomy, loathsome air of his prison; and no visitor ever chatted—for his invariable humor seems to bar the grave term converse—with him, but what he or she would truly forget that they were in the sad presence of a doomed murderer; and he was treated by visitors with as much attention as though he wore the laurel of a hero, instead of the ineffaceable brand of an assassin. Even the Sheriff's child delighted in passing behind the creaking, chilling iron door, to play with SCOP, and the latter would beg the Sheriff to let the child come to him.

A FAVORITE WITH THE LADIES.

Some of the ladies of the City often called upon the prisoner, and some of them would present him with sweetmeats, bouquets and other tokens of their sympathy and friendship. He was cleanly in his habits, and his appearance on the scaffold seemed to concern him as much as the preparation of his soul for the future state, and his last and most earnest request, on bidding the Sheriff good-night, last evening, was that he might be bathed all over this morning. Several days ago he began to arrange for his dying garments, and asked the Sheriff to buy him a new shirt, pantaloons, drawers and socks, and to give him a white coat and vest. The favor was kindly granted, and after the clothes were obtained he showed them to the visitors, in evident satisfaction with the manner in which his wishes and tastes had been gratified. His innocence was what he persisted in offering to the last, though he would not allude to the matter without questioning. "My innocence is the last thing I shall say on the scaffold," was his repeated expression. He doubtless had every hope of receiving Executive clemency till Friday last, when a positive refusal was received from Gov. HAYES, in response to the earnest solicitations of the culprit's friends for a commutation. On the receipt of this crushing denial the prisoner showed for the first time a sober, serious and deep appreciation of his condition, and this was all, for not a tear moistened his eye nor a sigh heaved from his breast, but that he was really struggling to repress both was apparent in his countenance.

THE WIFE OF THE CULPRIT.

SCOP said to a reporter that he had had a letter from his wife two weeks ago, and from his little son, both very affectionate. His wife said it was too bad that her husband should be imprisoned for murder in three weeks after arriving in America, when no black mark had ever been placed against him during all his life at home. While conversing in his cell, SCOP went outside and returning presented our reporter with a scrap of paper such as he gave to all who were friendly to him, on which was written: "Please accept this as a present from B. SCOP, and may you always think of me." After a pleasant chat, SCOP said: "Will you go and see my house." Our reporter followed him and was led to the scaffold. SCOP looked upon the latter without emotion and smilingly talked about its efficiency. With a warm shake of the hand the reporter and the prisoner parted. SCOP is slenderly built, weighs about 130 pounds, has black hair, small grey eyes, with sharp nose and protruding jaws. On Monday morning he wrote a letter in German, which he sealed in two envelopes and gave to Constable MARSH, exacting a pledge from the latter to hold it for ten days, and if his wife did not come, to give it to G. JACOBSON, of Norwalk, with instructions to open and publish the same. It is not believed that the mysterious letter contains a confession, but it excites considerable interest. Last night the prisoner was restless, sitting up most of the time with the guard. At 11 he was in distress, smiting his breast, exclaiming, "Oh, my God! I am innocent!" He wanted to see his wife and children. Shortly after 12 o'clock he said, "I will sleep no more till I sleep in my coffin. At 2 o'clock he laid down and slept 20 minutes; at 3 felt very bad, and fainted at 3¼. Then slept five minutes, groaning distressingly. He finally rose, washed himself, and said he wished the job was done. At 5 he commenced wandering around the jail, saying: "I have nine hours more to live, then I go to Heaven, or Buffalo, I guess to Heaven. I must go and see my horse without a saddle." Between 7 and 8 o'clock he was shaved, dressed, and ate a little breakfast. Friends called to see him, and he ascended the scaffold with them, laughed, and said he was ready for business.

THE SCAFFOLD.

This being the first execution which has occurred in this county since its organization, a new scaffold was obliged to be built expressly for the occasion. Being completed, it was erected within the jail yesterday; its position being in the north-east corner, in the passage-way, opposite to that fronting SCOP'S cell, which was on the south side of the jail. While this hideous instrument of death was being adjusted, its intended victim looked upon it with the coolness of an uninterested spectator, and would even smile and make humorous comments upon its various parts. When talking about the size of the drop and the distance of the fall, he remarked with a shrug of the shoulder peculiar to himself, "I guess I can stand that." The cross-timber to which the rope was attached was twenty feet from the ground, and the platform containing the drop was of sufficient height from the brick floor below to allow the victim a fall of over six feet. During the forenoon several beautiful bouquets were presented, which he arranged on the scaffold. The bringing in of the coffin at 10 o'clock was the heaviest stroke and the poor wretch fairly broke down. Getting his Hebrew Bible he kneeled by the coffin, first at the head, and then at the foot and bowed his head in silent prayer.

After leaving the coffin he almost fainted, but was soon restored. At 12½ he was cheerful again, and with a smile remarked that there was but a brief time remaining. On the arrival of Rev. Mr. MAYER, a Jewish Rabbi from Cleveland, he sent two dispatches, asking the Governor to grant a respite in the name of God and justice, but the reply was that the law must take its course. After the dispatch was received from the Governor, the prisoner wrote a letter to his wife telling his fate, and bidding her and his two little children a farewell forever.

THE FINAL SCENE.

As the hour for the execution approached, the streets around the jail were packed with a motley crowd, and when the time arrived their voices could be heard in jail. Until the moment arrived for the condemned man to ascend the scaffold, SCOP was conversing soberly with friends. At length Sheriff CULP informed him that the final moment had come, when the prisoner readily proceeded up the corridor by which steps to the gallows were approached. Followed by the Sheriff, Rabbi MAYER, and Col. H. KELLOGG, as assistant, with elastic step the prisoner mounted the platform. When all were on the Mayor said, "The last words of the prisoner are, that he is innocent." SCOP looked upon the spectators, and, with an unshaken voice, said, "The last words of BENNETT SCOP are, 'I am an innocent man.'" Rabbi MAYER bade him farewell and turned toward the crowd and with tremulous emotion uttered something to himself with considerable excitement. SCOP said in a loud tone, "I have not had an honest trial and have not had my witnesses. God knows that I am come to be hung for nothing, good by all my friends." The work of pinioning his legs and arms with a small cord was commenced by the Sheriff, when SCOP seized the latter's hand and each kissed the other. SCOP said good by to friends in the crowd below, and the latter said loudly in return, God bless you. SCOP, after kissing Col. KELLOGG and one or two others who stood by, stood erect, and with a smiling countenance, looked upon the work of binding his limbs, yielding the latter whenever necessary to make the ropes secure. When the numerous ropes were adjusted and his arms were securely fastened behind him, he jokingly said; "Many ropes—they make me dead alone." As the cap was being drawn over his head he told the Sheriff to give his respects to his family. On being asked if he had any more to say, he again affirmed his innocence. After the cap was tied he said: "God bless you all; good bye;" and at one minute after 1 o'clock, the Sheriff sprung the drop, and SCOP was with his Maker. At the close of fifteen minutes the pulse ceased, and in twenty-five minutes after the fall, the jail physicians, Drs. REED and FORD, pronounced the body dead. Being cut down, an ineffectual attempt was made to reanimate it by a galvanic battery. It was then coffined and buried in Norwalk, the brothers in Buffalo having telegraphed this morning that they did not care enough for it to pay for transportation.

THE "RED STOCKINGS."

Monthly Meeting of the Club at Cincinnati—President Champion's Resignation not Accepted.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 3.

The monthly meeting of the Cincinnati Base-ball Club was held in Room No. 16, Catholic Institute last evening. Fully one hundred members were present. The routine business was quickly and very quietly disposed of, and then President CHAMPION arose and made a statement of the finances of the Club.

He began by saying that the time had come in the history of the Club when a full statement of its finances should be made. This can be done only by reviewing its history. The Club was organized July 23, 1866, and began its career by involving itself in debt, by the renting of the old grounds at the foot of Richmond-street, and for the improvements placed thereon. Finding these grounds too small, the Club entered into an agreement with the Union Cricket Club, of this city, to lease the present Union Grounds and improve them.

The Cricket Club had about $2,000 capital, and the Base-ball Club was to raise a similar amount, and the two clubs should have a joint control over the ground. In 1867 new debts were contracted, and the Cincinnati Club found itself in debt to the amount of $700. The Union Grounds proprietorship were likewise greatly in debt, and the prospect in the Winter of 1867-8 was very discouraging. Fearing that both clubs would be ruined by the course then pursued, the Cincinnati Club made overtures to the Cricket Club, which were accepted, and the Cincinnati Club became sole proprietors of the Union Grounds, assuming the indebtedness and giving to the Cricket Club the privilege of playing on the grounds one day in each week.

In November, 1868, after assuming the liabilities of the Union Grounds, the Cincinnati Base-ball Club was in debt in the sum of $9,000, a portion of which consisted of notes in bank, given to pay for the building of the Grand Duchess, &c. The Club felt that it was its duty to pay off a note of $3,000 upon which the Directors of the Cincinnati Base-ball Club, and of the Union Cricket Club, who had kindly indorsed it, were held personally responsible. At a meeting of the Club a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and they were authorized to dispose of $7,500 worth of stock. They succeeded in selling only about $3,000 of stock. That amount was used to pay the liabilities of the Club and the salaries of players which had fallen due.

In 1869, at the beginning of the season, the Club were indebted for the Union Grounds in the sum of $6,000, and in addition to that it had contracted for a professional nine, at a cost of about $9,000, for the ensuing season. All this accrued before the 15th day of November, 1869, and in addition there was the rent of the Union Grounds. So that on March 1, 1869, the liabilities of the Club amounted to between $15,000 and $16,000, all of which had to be paid before Nov. 15, of that year.

The Club started on an Eastern trip. The managers were sanguine that it could be made a success. A subscription was started and about $500 raised for the purpose of defraying expenses. The members of the nine were given such money as they needed, and they started on their trip, the President having about $250 and his tickets in his pocket. When they reached New-York the funds were entirely exhausted, but the trip proved to be a success, and they returned to Cincinnati having netted about $1,700. This sum was afterward increased, by receipts on the Union Grounds, to $2,200.

Various other trips were taken during the year, one of which, to Chicago and Milwaukee, realized $600; one to California, in the neighborhood of $1,000; and games were played, at which there was a very large attendance, at the Union Grounds. At the close of the season, after the nine were paid off, an indebtedness of about $1,000 remained, out of the $15,000 or $16,000 of debt due at the opening of the season; consequently they have really cleared off during the year a debt of over $14,000.

The skating season was a failure and money had to be raised in some way. A gentleman of the Club advanced $1,400, $900 of which was appropriated to paying the salaries of the players, and $500 for the rent of the Union Grounds. When the New-Orleans trip was projected this same gentleman furnished part of the funds. This trip was not a success, and before the Club started on their Eastern trip their indebtedness to this gentleman amounted to in the neighborhood of $3,000. That trip was a success, the amount realized being $9,966 38, the expenses $2,863 06, leaving a net profit of $7,102 92.

The accounts of the President, which were now submitted, showed a balance in his hands of $2,023 67. In addition to this the Treasurer had in his hands the sum of $1,500 in cash and $500 in United States bonds.

The President was gratified to be able to make such a showing as this. After passing through a hard and severe struggle the Club now found itself in a condition better in all respects, financially and otherwise, than any other club in the country. There had been complaints made by many members of the Club that the financial condition was not made known to them. The reason that this was not done was because the officers did not deem it expedient that the financial condition of the Club should be known to the public, or perhaps to many of its members. For that reason the Executive Board and the executive officers were at pains to keep to themselves the financial condition of the Club until it could be improved up to its present standard, which they were confident could be attained. For that reason the finances of the Club were kept quiet as they had been.

Mr. CHAMPION then read the resignation of THOS. G. SMITH as Director, and JOHN P. JOYCE as Secretary of the Cincinnati Base-ball Club. The reading of the resignation was received with profound silence.

The Chairman having announced that the resignations were before the house, and that the question was on their acceptance, Mr. WULSIN arose and offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, Messrs. A. B. CHAMPION, J. P. JOYCE and THOS. G. SMITH have tendered their resignations respectively as President and Secretary of the Club; and

Whereas, Through their untiring exertion, signal ability, nerve and perseverance they have been the main instruments in raising our Club to its present prominent position, and to a condition of financial strength and safety rarely enjoyed by like organizations; and

Whereas, Their management has reflected credit upon themselves and the Club,

Resolved, That we earnestly request these gentlemen to withdraw their resignations, and continue the Club in the enjoyment of their invaluable services till the end of their present terms.

The resolutions were adopted amid a perfect storm of applause.

Messrs. CHAMPION, JOYCE and SMITH declared that they could not be prevailed upon to continue any longer as officers of the Club. Mr. CHAMPION in particular said, that while he was willing the Club should postpone the acceptance of his resignation for a short time, so that they might have an opportunity of choosing his successor, he would insist that a meeting be held within the next two weeks, and that his resignation should then be accepted. He had given a great deal of time to the Club, and it had been a labor of love, but he felt now that he owed a duty to himself, and that he could not consistently with that duty continue to neglect the practice of his profession. He congratulated the Club on its present prosperous condition and claimed that it was, in all respects, ahead of all similar organizations. Said he, "The Club is not demoralized, the nine is not demoralized, but the public are demoralized."

The meeting then adjourned.

The Brunswick Centre, N. Y., Scandal.

Rev. P. M. RIGHTMEYER, who has had so much scandal for the past few weeks in the quiet village of Brunswick Centre, Rensselaer County, has addressed a letter to the Troy *Times*, in which he denies the charges made against him, and states that he is fully able to prove his innocence. His letter concludes as follows:

I am happy, however, to inform you that I am prepared to prove myself free and innocent from all serious charges of improper conduct on my part. And I disdain to condescend to notice other vile insinuations that have been circulated relative to my reputation and conduct, and which have found their way into the public Press, which, I think, is too ready to indulge in the unenviable occupation of slandering ministers of the Gospel. Yours,

P. M. RIGHTMEYER.

HELEN THOMPSON, who was arrested on Wednesday night, in the Eighth Precinct, for intoxication, attempted to hang herself in her cell with strips of her clothing. Officer WARD, however, frustrated the attempt.

THE NATHAN MYSTERY.

Opening of the Investigation Before the Coroner's Jury.

The Witnesses of the First Day and What They Swore to.

Important Testimony of the Police and Carpenters—Significant Statements Respecting Mr. Washington Nathan—Not a Single Blood-Stain Found Upon His Garment—Remarkable Ease of Access to the House—No Clue to the Murderer Yet.

In accordance with previous arrangement, Coroner ROLLINS proceeded, yesterday, to open his investigation in the case of the murder of Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN. The neighborhood of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station, in Thirtieth-street, near Sixth-avenue, was at an early hour thronged by those desirous of being present at the investigation, and Capt. BURDEN soon saw that his routine business would be greatly impeded by their presence. Such of the spectators as had made their way into the men's waiting-room were first ejected, and the little army of reporters were quietly informed by Dr. JOHN BEACH that the examination of witnesses would take place in the Civil Court of the Eighth Judicial District, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Seventh-avenue. The jurors and witnesses were also informed of the change of base, and the crowd in the street were soon mystified by the pilgrimage of twenty or thirty gentlemen, who in silence walked away from the Station-house to the Court-room, and thus it was that there were very few spectators assembled in the Court-room when Coroner ROLLINS arrived. A guard of policemen at the door prevented more persons entering than there was accommodation for, and the labor of those compelled to be present was rendered less onerous and fatiguing.

Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS appeared to assist the Coroner, and, in fact, directed the examination of the witnesses placed upon the stand. Two or three of the jurors also took an active part in examining the witnesses, with much astuteness and discretion. The appearance of the two sons of the deceased gentleman, Messrs. FREDERICK and WASHINGTON NATHAN, created quite a sensation in the Court-room. They were dressed in deep mourning and were evidently sorely distressed. In order to show how little the sensation writers know of the family, one of whose members they have accused of the murder, it may be stated that one of the detectives revealed the important fact, yesterday, that the gentleman heretofore known as WASHINGTON NATHAN is in reality FREDERICK. The latter is the one who wore the handkerchief that so mystified and excited the reporters who jumped at one of the worst conclusions possible in the case, and he is the only one of the brothers who has side whiskers, like the man whom Gen. BLAIR says he saw at an open window on the morning of the murder. Thus is a new direction given to speculation. Mr. EMANUEL B. HART, the zealous friend of the NATHAN family, was also in attendance, occupying a seat between the two sons.

As soon as the jury had all reported themselves, the examination was commenced. The jury is composed of the following-named gentlemen:

Henry Miller, No. 3 Union-square; G. W. Burnham, No. 128 Fifth-avenue; M. B. Field, No. 30 Stuyvesant-square; Edward R. Jones, No. 21 West Twenty-third-street; C. H. Meiderberger, No. 69 West Twenty-third-street; Benjamin F. Russell, No. 38 West Fourteenth-street; Henry A. Horn, No. 1,193 Broadway; H. Perkins, No. 253 Broadway.

Below will be found a full report of the proceedings, from beginning to end, in a form that will doubtless interest our readers deeply:

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER JOHN MANGAN.

The first witness examined was JOHN MANGAN, an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who testified as follows, in reply to the Coroner:

Q.—What is your employment? A.—I am an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 121 West Twenty-ninth-street.

Q.—Were you on duty on the morning of the 29th of July? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, and from Fourth to Seventh avenues.

Q.—Where were you on the morning of the 29th of July when the alarm of murder was given? A.—I was about 100 feet from the door, and instantly proceeded to the building; my attention was first attracted by the alarm of two young gentlemen standing on the stoop and having only their shirts on; when I got to the stoop one of the gentlemen said, "Officer, come in," at the same time throwing up his hands; I asked him what the trouble was? he said, "my father has been murdered;" I asked whereabouts, and he replied upstairs; I then started upstairs; the two gentlemen who gave the alarm were the sons of the deceased, and they accompanied me to search the house; I found Mr. NATHAN on the floor, apparently dead, between the study and the front room on the doorway; we went through the top part of the house, and I then returned and placed my hand on the old gentleman and he appeared to be warm; I told his son he had better send for a doctor, and while he was gone I put my hand on him again and he appeared to be cold; the doctor, whose name I don't know, came from the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and, after making an examination, said he had been dead three or four hours; from there I went into the study, and I saw the window over the front door in the study hoisted about twelve or fourteen inches; then I went from there down stairs, where I instituted another search, and, in the meantime, another officer whom I had sent for to the Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third Station, arrived; I told him there had been a murder; he started to the rear of the house, and told me that somebody had opened one of the back doors; the name of this officer is ROWLEY; I proceeded upstairs again, and remained with the body, and sent a man to report to the Station-house; when I went down stairs one of the young men said, pointing to this iron "dog," "what is this?" I picked it up, and saw it had blood upon it.

Mr. B. RUSSELL—Which young man was this? Witness—They call his name FREDERICK, I think; when I went up to the front stoop I saw, on one young man's shirt blood on the front part of it, and saw the bottom of his stockings appeared to be saturated with blood.

Mr. RUSSELL—Which of the young men was that? A.—The same young man I pointed out before—FREDERICK.

CORONER—What part of the shirt was soiled with blood? Witness—On the bosom and on the lower part of the shirt.

Mr. RUSSELL—On two different places? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. RUSSELL—And on his stockings? Witness—Yes, Sir; round the bottom and just over the toes.

Q.—Had they pantaloons or drawers on, did you notice?

WITNESS—I did not take notice whether they had drawers on or not, but I think they had not; I think they had merely their undershirts and stockings on; one gentleman, FREDERICK, who had blood on his feet, had stockings on, but I don't know whether the other had stockings on or not; I remained in the house until Capt. BURDEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, came.

CORONER—Did you examine the basement door? A.—I did, Sir, but it was fastened; I took notice of the front door when I went along on my post; I saw the front door was closed.

CORONER—How long were you on your post that night? A.—From twelve to six o'clock.

Q.—During that time did you examine the doors? A.—I examined them about half past one o'clock, and again at half past four.

Q.—And all the doors were secure? A.—Yes, Sir.

MR. FELLOWS—What hours were you on duty? A.—From twelve to six.

Q.—At what hour was it you received this alarm? A.—About a quarter to six.

Q.—Did you look at your watch? A.—I looked

at the clock at Fifth-avenue, and was then on the same side of the street with Mr. NATHAN's residence.

Q.—Did you hear any alarm that morning before the time you saw these young men? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did a whistle, or anything of that sort, attract your attention? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember seeing a man named PATRICK GOVEN, a porter in the Fifth-avenue Hotel? A.—Yes; I saw him sweeping off the walk.

Q.—Before you saw these men on the stoop? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he make any alarm of any kind? A.—He was calling me when I heard the alarm.

Q.—Then he gave the first alarm? A.—No, Sir; the first alarm I heard was from these young men.

Q.—You recognize one of the young men who was standing on the stoop that night as Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN, now in Court. A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was the other? A.—WASHINGTON NATHAN.

Q.—Who were the inmates of the house you saw that morning besides the two sons? A.—I don't think I saw any one except the woman in the basement.

Q.—At what hour previous to this alarm, at a quarter to six, had you examined that house? A.—Half-past four o'clock.

Q.—Did you examine the door or try it? A.—When I went past the door at a quarter to six I examined it; that was about four or five minutes before the alarm; I had just passed the house, and was going toward Sixth-avenue when I heard the alarm.

Q.—So that when you passed the house on your way to the Sixth-avenue you noticed the front door, and you swear it was closed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At half-past four o'clock you tested the door by taking hold of the handle? A.—Yes.

Q.—At any time during the night did you examine the front of the house so as to ascertain whether the front door was open or not? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the condition of the second story—the apartments in which the murder occurred? A.—I did not take any notice of them until I went there in the morning. The two windows had screens, one of which was raised twelve or fourteen inches; they had ordinary fly-screens.

Q.—Were the windows open? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were any of the shutters closed? A.—No, Sir; I was the first person that entered the house that morning except the inmates.

Q.—Was there any light burning in the room in which Mr. NATHAN slept, or in the adjacent room? A.—There was a light burning in the room in which he slept and in the other room the safe was kept; the light was placed near the window, and burned in toward the wall without being concealed from the street.

Q.—From the position of the light toward the window, if it were burning all night, could it be seen from the street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At any time during the night had you seen that light? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you look to see whether it was burning or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Walking at the opposite side of the street would you have been likely to see a light, if it burned there? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you entered the room did you notice what doors were open leading to the room? A.—Yes.

Q.—What were they? A.—There was the door leading from the front room into the library; Mr. NATHAN was lying with the principal part of his body on this front room; the door leading into the hall was open also; I opened one of the back room doors myself.

Q.—How many doors were there between Mr. NATHAN's room and the house-keeper's? A.—I think there were two; one of these rooms was open, but the door leading from Mr. NATHAN's room to the passage was closed; that was the one I opened.

Q.—At that time who were present in the room? A.—I think Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN was the only one present.

Q.—Do you know where the other inmates of the house were? A.—The other brother, I think, was in the hall.

Q.—How long were you in there before the other officer came? A.—Fifteen minutes.

Q.—Did this porter from the hotel go with you? A.—I don't recollect whether he was there or not; I don't think I requested him to go with me; there were a lot of men came in the front room, but how far they came into the house I can't say.

Q.—When you first entered the house you saw this instrument they call a dog? A.—I don't know whether it was when I first passed the hall or when I returned; my attention was called to it by Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN. (The "dog" found in the residence of Mr. NATHAN was here produced and identified by the witness.)

Q.—What portions of it were stained with blood? A.—One of the ends of it.

Q.—Any portions of this round part covered with blood? A.—In the middle of it there were some spatters on it.

Q.—How long were you on that post? A.—Two or three months, off and on.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the occupants of that house for the past months? A.—Nothing more than that I saw an old gentleman standing on the stoop at different times.

Q.—Were you aware that Mr. NATHAN was in the country? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was your attention ever directed to that house as a house that a family had vacated for a time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then you only gave that house the attention you usually give to all houses? A.—Yes, Sir; I examined the door at a quarter before six o'clock that morning, and it was closed.

Q.—Between half past four o'clock and a quarter to six was there any difference in the position of that door? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you seen carriages standing on the street at any time that night? A.—I saw a carriage standing at No. 103 Twenty-second-street.

Q.—Do you know what is the character of that house? A.—It is a house of prostitution.

Q.—During the time you were on your post that night did you meet any person on the street whose appearance or actions attracted your attention? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. RUSSELL—How many nights before this fatality were you on this post? A.—Three or four nights, but for a period of three months I was on it regularly.

Q.—How long would it take you to walk over your post? A.—When trying the doors it would take me three hours.

Q.—When you passed the house at a quarter to six, the door was closed? A.—Yes.

Q.—When after was your attention called to the fact whether it was opened or closed? A.—I heard somebody speak about the door being open.

Q.—When was that? A.—Some time during the morning.

Q.—Who made that statement to you? A.—I cannot recollect, but I think it was one of Mr. NATHANS; he said, when he came down, one of the doors was open; I then told him it was opened when I passed back; he said he could not swear whether the door was closed or not.

Q.—Did the conversation then stop? A.—I don't think there was any more said about it.

Q.—Did it not attract your attention as being somewhat peculiar when he said he found that door open when you found it was closed? A.—The door was closed and I cannot be mistaken on that; it was broad daylight; I had gone to the other side of the street between half past four and a quarter to six o'clock, but I can't tell the hour.

Q.—Was there any portion of the shutter between the light and this front room? A.—There was no shutter closed.

Q.—When you and the Mr. NATHANS entered the room was there anybody with you? A.—I don't recollect; I don't know that there was any one else entered the room until the officer came.

Q.—You had not brought any one else besides the officer and these young men there? A.—No Sir; I could not tell when Capt. BURDEN came.

Q.—What was the position of the body? A.—He was lying on his back; the chair was turned up.

Q.—Did you notice whether there was any blood on that chair or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you notice how the safe was? A.—I did not notice whether the key was in it or not.

Q.—Did you see the drawer of the safe? A.—I saw it on the bed.

FOREMAN—After entering from the hall you saw immediately the body? A.—Yes, I saw it as quick as I went in; I looked over the bed and saw the body lying beyond.

Mr. FELLOWS—When you picked up this "dog," did you notice if there were any drops of blood on the marble tiling? A.—I did not take notice.

Q.—Did you observe whether the blood upon the end of the "dog" was dried? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you notice any imprints of bloody footsteps in the hall or on the stairs? A.—I saw them on the stairway and on the hallway going into the room; these were Mr. NATHAN's tracks.

Q.—Did you notice whether these footsteps were ascending or descending? A.—I observed none ascending.

Q.—Did you at any time observe on the stairs ascending bloody footsteps? A.—No. I saw them on the hallway and on the stairway.

Q.—At any time did you see marks of blood going from the foot of the stairs to the front door? A.—Yes.

Q.—Which way? A.—Toward the door and none in the other direction.

Q.—Did you see any blood upon the door handle or nob? A.—No, Sir, these footprints were the only marks of blood.

Q.—When you entered the room did you notice the condition of the bed? Was there any blood upon it? A.—None that I saw; there were some coppers upon it.

Q.—Was there any mark of blood upon the drawer? A.—I did not examine it.

Q.—Did you look round the floor in the direction of the passage leading to the back room where the housekeeper slept, or in the direction of the passage way on the left side which went to the bath-room, to see if there were any marks of blood? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see the clothing Mr. NATHAN was supposed to take off the night before? A.—I saw the pantaloons, shirt and vest.

Q.—Did you examine them to see if there was any blood upon them? A.—I saw that afterward but not at that time; they were lying on the chair middle ways in the room next the wall; I saw Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN take up these clothes; I asked him if the gentleman had any watch or pocket-book, and if the pocket-book had any money in it; he took up the waistcoat and found it was gone; I did not see if there was any marks of blood upon it; he took up the pantaloons and had a pocket-book in his hand, but I could not say if he took it out of it; I did not see any blood on the pantaloons, but if it was in any considerable quantity I would have noticed it.

Q.—Was the shirt examined by you or him in your presence? A.—I noticed Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN walked across the floor and kicked his foot against the shirt.

Q.—Were there any studs upon it? A.—No.

Q.—Was there any blood on the bosom? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Did you observe whether there was a gold button on the neck of it? A.—Yes, and there were sleeve buttons on the wrists; I think they were fastened as though the hand had been drawn through the sleeves.

Q.—Did you see Mr. NATHAN step on it? A.—No; I saw him kick it.

Q.—You noticed no spots of blood on the carpet of that room except in the neighborhood of the body? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Any blood upon the furniture? A.—No, except some I saw on the wall close to the door.

Q.—Was the blood on one side or both sides? A.—On one side.

Q.—You noticed a chair about the centre of the room? A.—Yes, Sir; next to the table, with the back of the chair facing east, in the direction of the front door.

Q.—Did you notice that chair at the time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you notice a pool of blood immediately south of the chair; close to it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you observe any blood upon the hearth-stone? A.—I didn't see any.

Q.—Did you observe a chest of carpenter's tools? A.—Only three tools—a saw, a screw-driver, and a hammer.

Q.—Did you examine them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How were they lying; in an orderly or disorderly way? A.—Orderly.

Q.—I understood you to say that you found the housekeeper in the basement? A.—Yes, Sir; in the kitchen.

Q.—Did she seem to be aware of any disturbance? A.—Oh, she heard of the excitement; the excitement woke her up, I believe.

Q.—What was she doing when you found her in the kitchen? A.—I didn't take notice.

Q.—What did she say to you, or you to her? A.—I don't know that I said anything.

Q.—You say your brother-officer told you there had been one of the rear doors opened? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What door was it? A.—I think it was the hall door going out from the rear.

Q.—There were two doors to the basement? A.—Yes, Sir; an iron lattice first, and then an inner door.

Q.—Did you examine these—both of them—when you were in the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you examine them to see if they were both securely fastened? A.—I examined them to see what kind of doors they were; I examined them the next day.

Q.—You did not examine the character of the fastenings of those doors? A.—No, Sir; I didn't take no notice of it.

Q.—By Mr. RUSSELL—Which of the NATHANS was it that you had the conversation with about the doors being open when you went by at a quarter to six o'clock? A.—I don't remember; they were both present.

Q.—When you picked up the dog in the hall, did you notice whether there was any blood there in the hall where it lay? A.—I don't remember whether there was or not.

By the CORONER—You stated you discovered blood on the shirt of FREDERICK NATHAN; describe the character of it—its size. A.—Blood about as big around as that, [witness exhibits his arm;] his shirt here was bloody in front, and some here on the bottom; there appeared to be a kind of spot of blood on the bottom, and round here on the front.

Q.—It looked as if he had been leaning over the body? A.—He might have been leaning over, on something or other.

Q.—Did you observe any blood on the shirt of WASHINGTON NATHAN? A.—No, Sir, I didn't see any.

Q.—The last time you passed the door, about how far was you from the door when you heard the alarm? A.—About one hundred feet.

By District-Attorney FELLOWS—Q.—Was the housekeeper in bed when you went in there? A.—No, Sir; she had got up.

Q.—You stated that the excitement woke her? A.—I should judge so; she told me so afterward.

Q.—What excitement was there—these doors were closed—what excitement was there that would have alarmed her. A.—She told me that young Mr. NATHAN came down stairs and hollered in the room and woke her up.

Q.—She informed you that the noise she heard in the hall woke her? A.—Either from the hall or room, I don't know which.

Q.—When Mr. NATHAN—the one or both of them—called on the front steps, did they speak in a very loud tone? A.—Yes, Sir; appeared very much excited.

Q.—Do you recollect precisely what they said? A.—I think they said, "Officer, come in! come in! officer!" says I, "What's the matter?" he says, after I got up the steps, "My father has been murdered!"

Q.—When did you have this conversation with Mrs. KELLY? A.—I saw her when I was down getting my meals—down stairs; I was then tending the door at different times.

Q.—When did you see Mrs. KELLY? A.—I don't know; I did not see her that morning to my recollection; I saw her a day or two afterward; it was then she told me that it was the noise that alarmed her.

Q.—You are perfectly confident that in going from Mr. NATHAN's room into Mrs. KELLY's you opened only one door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By Mr. FIELD, the Foreman—Was this a thick wooden door—the upper part glass? A.—I opened it so quickly that I didn't notice what it was; I have not seen it opened since.

Q.—Before you went into the house, did you rap for assistance? A.—Once.

Q.—Did you get a reply? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did you do then, go in? A.—Without waiting for any other officer I went into the building.

Q.—When you went upstairs there was nobody with you but Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN and his brother? A.—That is all.

Q.—You recognize both of those gentlemen here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You are quite sure Mr. FREDERICK had no stockings on? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—I mean Mr. WASHINGTON? A.—I didn't take notice whether he had stockings on or not; I can't swear.

Q.—Can you swear that Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN's stockings were bloody? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You say the bloody foot-prints upon the marble tile in the lower hall were made by Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN's bloody stockings? A.—That was my impression.

Q.—Did Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN have on those stockings when he went upstairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did it not occur to you as something strange that there were no impressions of bloody feet going upstairs; I understood you to say that there were no impressions going back? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That blood upon the tiling looked as if it had just been placed there? A.—It looked so.

Q.—Still there were no traces of blood in returning? A.—I didn't examine the stairway closely, nor hallway; I saw tracks of blood going towards the front door.

The Coroner here asked the jury if they had any questions to ask, remarking that it was of the utmost importance that every possible fact should be elicited.

Q.—By Mr. O. H. MILDEBERGER, a juror—Did you observe anything on the wall? A.—Yes, Sir; something that might have been made by finger-tips, but not clearly such; they looked as if they might be dotted against the wall.

Q.—They were not well defined? A.—No, Sir, I do not believe they were finger marks.

Q.—By Mr. FELLOWS—Now, Sir, in entering the room (the bedroom of Mr. NATHAN) from the hall, you looked over the bed on which he had been sleeping and saw the body? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As soon as you entered you had no difficulty in seeing the body? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Could a person as short as I am look over the bed and see the body? A.—Yes, Sir, I should think so.

Q.—There was no difficulty in seeing the body from the position you occupied on entering? A.—No, Sir, no difficulty at all.

By the FOREMAN—Q.—The first time you went up to the room immediately after this young gentleman had called you, who walked first, you or one of them? A.—I think one of them was ahead of me; I think Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN went ahead of me, or alongside of me, I could not say positively.

Q.—Was it after that that you made what observation you did make in relation to the bloody foot-prints in the hall? A.—I saw them when I was going in; I took notice of the prints as I was going up the stairway; I saw them afterward too; I saw them measuring the print of the foot.

Q.—Then you think that by FREDERICK NATHAN going in front of you, or by your side, any footprints there might have been from his feet didn't escape your notice; I mean they didn't escape your notice for that reason? A.—I didn't take notice of any, except one or two marks on the steps and hallway.

Q.—After you first visited the room you looked at the hall? A.—No, Sir; I didn't take much notice of them; I went upstairs to examine the house to see if any body was in it.

Q.—What I am trying to find out is this: Whether, if there had been bloody footsteps in the direction of upstairs, either on the tiling or on the stairs, they would have been likely to have escaped your attention. A.—I should think they might; I don't think they would; but I didn't take notice.

By Mr. RUSSELL, a juror—You have spoken of a conversation you had with Mrs. KELLY a day or two afterward, and also of going in a hurry from the front room, where the body lay, through a passage-way, and opening a door where Mrs. KELLY was; when was that? A.—That was after I entered the room; we were searching upstairs; went away up the scuttle and came down again; I could not tell what time.

Q.—How long was it after you first entered with the young man into the room where Mrs. KELLY was? A.—I should thing about twenty minutes, fifteen or twenty; I didn't see Mrs. KELLY until I went down-stairs; my object was to catch whoever might be in the house.

Q.—How long after you came into the house before you saw her? A.—About half an hour, I should think; when I went down-stairs, she was then dressed.

Q.—You have said nothing about Mrs. KELLY's son; you did not see him at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you first see him? A.—Some two days afterward.

Q.—You went all over the house with the young gentlemen NATHANS to see whom you could find? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. FELLOWS—These footprints that led from the foot of the stairs across the marble tiling were they so far apart as to indicate that the man was running or walking? A.—I could not say, but I thought it was a walk.

Q.—Where was this "dog;" how close to the door? A.—It lay down inside the hall, on the left as I was going out of the door.

Q.—Close by where the "dog" was lying were there any bloody foot-prints? A.—I did'nt examine.

Q.—Who was this officer that came in next? A.—Officer ROWLEY.

Q.—Did he examine these foot-prints? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you remain there until any detective came? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Capt. KELSO or Capt. JOURDAN arrive before you left it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Any other detective officers with them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see them? A.—In the room.

Q.—Do you know their names? A.—They are in the room here now; that gentleman sitting over yonder, (pointing to Detective BENNETT.)

By the FOREMAN—Mr. FIELD—Do you know anything more in regard to this case—any circumstances about the house in relation to which you have not been questioned, and which you think it would be important, in the interests of justice, to communicate? A.—I believe I was not asked anything about this tin box.

Q.—Well, tell us all about that. If there is anything that you know of, tell it. A.—In that small room (the study) the safe was open; I saw a table standing there, a chair opposite, back down; and I saw two bundles of papers in front of the safe; a tin box set right next to the chair, between the window and the chair, with the lid open, some papers lying on the desk; that is all I saw.

Q.—Where was the key to the safe? A.—I don't know, Sir; I didn't take notice.

Q.—Did you see the key to the safe at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there anything else on the bed? A.—Yes, Sir, a wooden box.

Q.—What did that wooden box contain? A.—There were three coppers; two old coppers.

Q.—Was that an open wooden box? A.—Yes, Sir; had a drawer, looked as if there might be a knob on it.

Officer ROWLEY was then called, but no response was received.

MR. ISAAC EVANS' TESTIMONY.

ISAAC EVANS, of No. 71 Christopher street, special officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was called and deposed as follows:

Q.—Where were you on the morning of the 29th of July? A.—At the Station-house.

Q.—At what time were you on Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue? A.—Twenty minutes before three o'clock; I was out all night; I had been in about five minutes past two o'clock; I went down Sixth-avenue, on the corner of Twenty-third-street, about five minutes to two; went down to Seventeenth-street and Broadway; I went through Seventeenth-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, in company with Officer MORGAN; I stood on the corner, I suppose, about ten minutes.

Q.—Which side of the street? A.—On the Park corner.

Q.—Did you look down Twenty-third-street? A.—I did; I looked down every street as I came up; twenty minutes before three I was on that corner.

Q.—Was everything quiet in that vicinity? A.—Apparently.

Q.—No carriages to be seen? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any lights in the windows on the south side of the Fifth-avenue Hotel? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you look? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—State whether your observation of Twenty-third-street, taking in that block between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was such that if a light had been burning in No. 12 at that hour you would have seen it. A.—I hardly think I should.

By Mr. RUSSELL, a juror—Had you been about there more than once? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You say you were out all night; what time did the shower begin and end? A.—I think about that time the shower had about stopped.

Q.—Didn't it stop about twelve for a little while? A.—It stopped two or three times; I could not tell.

PATRICK GOVERN, Dr. JAUDON and Officer MERRITT were next called, but were absent, and Mr. PHILIP LAISTRIE was called and deposed: I am a carpenter; was employed on the 28th of July at Mr. NATHAN's.

Q.—What was you doing there? A.—Fixing sashes, general housework; we were fixing the front parlor windows on Thursday afternoon.

Q.—When you went in there in the morning who was with you? A.—No one; I walked into the alley-way, put my hand into the gate-way, shoved the latch, went in and didn't see anybody.

Q.—What did you do after you went into the house? A.—Walked up the basement stairs to the parlor floor; went on to the second floor and sung out "SMITH!" and received no answer, and went to the third floor and sung out "SMITH!" again; I got no answer and came down stairs again, and while waiting for SMITH I went into the kitchen and saw Mrs. KELLY, and asked her if she had seen SMITH, the other carpenter; she told me no; I asked her where he had left the tools the evening before; she said she didn't know, and I commenced looking round the kitchen for the tools, and she told me she thought she had seen him putting them away under the table in the hallway, and I went and saw no tools, and I commenced reading my paper; the gentleman who minded the house (Mr. KELLY) was going out for something, and in the meantime I told him the yachts had come in.

Q.—How did you know that? A.—I saw it in the paper; I don't know that he said anything to me then—anything in particular—and I believe he went out again, and said he was going to get a newspaper; I went to the shop and asked another carpenter working there if he had seen SMITH; he said, "No," and I said, "SMITH must be sick; he has not come to the house;" after sitting there a little while, the man said, "Come with me to Twentieth or Twenty-first-street to another Mr. NATHAN's," and I went around there with him for a little time—no! before I went SMITH came to the shop, and I told him I was going down to this house, and he told me to bring some green paint with me; after leaving Mr. NATHAN's, at Twentieth-street, I went around to the shop and got this green paint, and went to Mr. NATHAN's, in Twenty-third-street, and walked upstairs, and saw SMITH on the second story; he was fixing some blinds; I believe we went down on the parlor floor and commenced about the windows; that was on Thursday; we didn't leave the windows till we had finished painting, and at dinner time we bolted the inside blinds and when we returned they were fastened the same as when we left at twelve o'clock; in the afternoon I could not find a hammer we had worked with, and I went up on the second and third floors and into the attic before I found it; then we went down into the basement to work. [Witness was here shown the iron "dog" in question.] Q.—Do you use any such thing as that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what it is used for? A.—Yes, Sir; I have heard since.

Mr. FELLOWS—Have you ever seen such a thing as that in use? A.—I don't think I have.

Q.—What's your birth-place? A.—The Island of Jersey, in the English Channel; I have been here about three years; have been a constant resident of this City.

Q.—Have you ever worked for Mr. NATHAN before this occasion? A.—Yes, Sir; on two occasions before.

Q.—At this same house? A.—Yes, Sir; about five months ago I trimmed up a bath-tub on the third floor, for Mrs. NATHAN, I believe.

Q.—Had you ever seen Mrs. KELLY before this occasion? A.—No, Sir, nor her son.

Q.—Any of the domestics? A.—Yes, Sir; about five months ago, when I was working there.

Q.—Had you ever seen the sons before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was your face known to the occupants of that house by reason of your having been there before? A.—No, Sir; I don't think it was.

Q.—Did any one come to see you while you were at work at the NATHANS' before the murder? A.—Yes, a friend came into the cellar where I was at work, and after staying about eight minutes, went away.

Q.—This was whom? A.—Mr. KNIGHTS, of the firm of MINNETT & CO.'s, No. 60 Pearl-street.

Q.—When did you commence work at the NATHANS'? A.—On Monday.

Q.—Work continuously until you quit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What hour did you usually go to work there? A.—About seven o'clock.

Q.—At what hour in the morning did the milk-man usually come to that house? A.—About half-past seven.

Q.—Had you been accustomed morning after morning to seeing Mrs. KELLY? A.—She was always up when I got there, at about seven o'clock.

Q.—Did the young gentlemen sleep there? A.—I only saw one; that gentleman with the hat in his hand [pointing to WASHINGTON.]

Q.—Did you see him in the morning? A.—I saw him twice in the morning, and I saw him, I think, on a Wednesday evening at the house; when I saw him the two mornings he was coming down as if from his sleeping-room; I saw him one morning about half-past nine o'clock.

Q.—Did this Mr. KNIGHTS that called upon you in the house learn from you anything about the habits of the inmates of the house? A.—No, Sir; I said nothing about any of the family.

Q.—How late did you remain there on Thursday night? A.—About ten minutes to six.

Q.—How did you go out of the house? A.—Through the basement.

Q.—You were in Mr. NATHAN's room on Thursday; how long did you remain there? A.—About one minute; I was looking for the hammer.

Q.—You don't know whether the windows were open or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the door between the sleeping-room and library was open? A.—Yes, Sir, it was open; I never saw it closed.

Q.—Did you notice the arrangement of the bed in that room that afternoon? A.—Yes, Sir; when I was passing through from four to five I saw two or three mattresses, or during the day I saw some mattresses there, and they were like drawn round, as if one had fallen off the other.

Q.—The last time you saw that room, were the mattresses made up in the shape of a bed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were there any sheets over them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the bed smooth? Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you in that house the next day? A.—Yes, Sir; I was, with the detective.

Q.—At what hour? A.—At eight o'clock in the morning, I believe.

Q.—At that time had the body of Mr. NATHAN been removed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was lying on the floor, was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you notice the appearance of the bed at that time? A.—No, Sir; I just saw as if the sheet was thrown over.

Q.—Did you notice any different appearance from that the bed had when you saw it the day before? A.—Yes, Sir; the sheet was thrown over.

Q.—The bed was mussed up? A.—No, Sir; not much.

A JUROR—Q.—During the three years you have been in this country have you been all the time in New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Following the trade of a carpenter all the time? A.—No, Sir; it is three years I have been a carpenter; I have been in New-York a little over three years.

Q.—What other employment have you been in? A.—I was a clerk when I first came here.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Twenty-three.

Q.—Married or single? A.—Single.

Q.—Have you any relations here? A.—I have a sister.

Q.—You are boarding with your sister, are you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that the only relative you have here? A.—I have a cousin.

Q.—You spoke of having worked on three different occasions at Mr. NATHAN's house; the last time before this was when? A.—About five months ago.

Q.—And the other time? A.—About a year and a half ago.

Q.—When you were employed five months ago, how long were you employed then? A.—Four days.

Q.—During that time did anybody make any calls? A.—No, Sir; unless it was the boss.

Q.—The last time you were there, were any other persons employed besides you and Mr. SMITH? A.—A mason's laborer.

Q.—Do you know their names? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are they present? A.—They are both here now.

Q.—Besides the mason and the laborer, was any other person employed there? A.—No, Sir, I don't believe there was; I didn't see anybody.

Q.—Were there there any plumbers there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You four persons were the only persons at work at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were the mason and his assistant at work all the four days as well as you and Mr. SMITH? A.—I saw the mason and laborer on Thursday in the house.

Q.—Do you remember seeing them there before? A.—No, Sir; I saw two men in the yard about some digging; who they were I don't know.

Q.—Do you know whether they were the same ones? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You spoke of Mr. KNIGHT's seeing you in the cellar? A.—Yes, Sir, on Tuesday.

Q.—What hour in the day? A.—Half-past ten or eleven o'clock in the morning.

Q.—What is his full name and residence? A.—ALFRED KNIGHTS; he lives in Atlantic-avenue, in Brooklyn.

Q.—Had he any business with you? Yes, Sir; it was about a money affair.

Q.—Between you and him? A.—Yes, Sir, about speculation.

Q.—Some speculation in which you were interested? A.—Yes, Sir; an investment he was going to make for me in varnish.

Q.—Did he go into any other part of the building than that cellar? A.— No, Sir.

Q.—Was he ever in that house before to your knowledge? A.—Never that I know of.

Q.—Did anybody else visit you at that place during those four days? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are quite sure? A.—Quite sure.

Q.—Did you see anybody that was visiting Mr. SMITH there those four days? A.—No, Sir, while I was there I am certain that no one visited Mr. SMITH.

Q.—Did you see any person visiting or talking with the mason or his assistants during those four days? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw the master-mason.

Q.—Besides him did you see anybody? A.—No, Sir; I didn't see anybody at all.

Q.—Besides Mr. KNIGHT, do you mean that there was no other person that visited any person there? A.—No, Sir; no one that I saw.

Q.—How frequently did you see young KELLY? A.—I saw him several times.

Q.—On Friday morning did you see young KELLY there? A.—No, Sir; I saw Mrs. KELLY.

Q.—You did not go to work at 7 o'clock that morning? A.—No, Sir; we finished the job the night before.

Q.—How came you to go there the next morning? A.—The detective came after us.

Q.—How long did you remain there then? A.—I think an hour or an hour and a quarter.

Q.—During the four days you were there was the basement door opened or closed? A.—It was open.

Q.—It was open through the day? A.—Yes, Sir; so as to let the draft go through the house.

WITNESS—I don't remember seeing any stranger about the house during that week.

Mr. RUSSELL—Had you any occasion to go to the rear of the house? A.—Yes.

FOREMAN—Did you hear any one mention that Mr. NATHAN was coming on Thursday afternoon to sleep in the house? A.—Mrs. KELLY told me in the presence of SMITH that he was coming.

Q.—Have you at any time talked to any person about this house or the presence of the safe in the office? A.—SMITH spoke once about its probable cost, but I had no conversation with any one else on the subject.

Q.—You have some knowledge of the construction of the house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it your opinion that if a person in the stillest hour of the night called out to a person on the top of the house, from the room in which Mr. NATHAN slept, he could fail to hear him? A.—I don't believe he could have heard him, except he hallooed at the top of his voice.

Q.—You have understood where the different inmates of the house slept? A.—Yes.

Q.—Assuming that Mrs. KELLY occupied the back room, Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN the room over the office; that WASHINGTON NATHAN occupied the rear hall bedroom on the same floor, and young KELLY occupied the room above WASHINGTON; that the NATHAN's, Sr., room was opened; that it was in an hour of night when everything was still, do you think that any extraordinary noise in Mr. NATHAN's room would necessarily have been heard by all or any of the persons in the house? A.—It would have been heard, I think, on the same floor, but above it would be impossible.

Q.—Have you noticed what doors there are in the passage, or between Mr. NATHAN's room and the house-keeper's? A.—No, Sir; I have not examined them; I think there are three doors.

Mr. RUSSELL—You remember when the caulkers were employed there a year and a half ago? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you worked there six months ago was there any one worked there with you? A.—GEORGE HOIT worked with me there.

Q.—During the time the caulkers worked there had they any visitors? A.—I saw one there once.

Q.—Do you know whether they had anything like a "dog" with them? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever see anything like a "dog" there? A.—I never saw an implement like that; I have frequently entered that house without knocking; I could open the door by shoving back the bolt.

FOREMAN—You and SMITH when you finished your job that Tuesday afternoon, what time was it? A.—About a quarter to six; we passed out through the basement, closing the gate after us, but I don't know if we closed the door.

Q.—You had occasion to go through the house a good deal that day? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think, up to the time you left the house, if any one was concealed there you could have failed to see him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In a basement how could a person conceal himself? A.—I don't think any one could conceal themselves, except seen by the inmates of the house; there were several closets in the house which a person could be concealed in; I don't know if any of them were open or not.

Q.—Did you notice the wardrobe in the passage leading to the bath-room? No, Sir.

Q.—Do you think were there any facilities in the upper floors for the concealment of any one? A.—No, Sir, except in the closets.

Q.—Could you say if it were not possible for a man to conceal himself before you left. A.—I could not say.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM H. SMITH.

WILLIAM F. SMITH, carpenter, who resides in No. 256 West Fortieth-street, testified:

Q.—Where did you work on the 28th July? A.—With previous witness, at Mr. NTAHAN'S, where I was employed for two days; I went to work about seven o'clock on Thursday morning, and got in without knocking; Mrs. KELLY asked me to go into Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN's room, and do the first of my work there, as he intended to sleep there that evening, and she wanted to fix it up as early as possible; I finished the repairs in Mr. NATHAN's room about eleven o'clock, and then went to the parlor.

Mr. FELLOWS—You say you were in every room in the house that day; what is your impression as to the possibility of any person going in and concealing themselves? A.—I don't know anything about concealing themselves, but I suppose there is a chance for concealment in every such house.

Q.—Do you think a person could have got into that house and have concealed himself that day? A.—(Very emphatically) I don't doubt it in the least.

Mr. RUSSELL—During the time you were in the house did you see any one visit Mr. LUSTRIE but Mr. KNIGHTS? A.—No; no one visited me either.

Q.—Did you see any stranger or person whose business you did not know about the building? A.—No.

Q.—Your attention was given solely to the windows and coal-bins? A.—Yes; I gave no attention to the drawers or closets.

FOREMAN—After you left the house on Thursday evening, ten minutes before six, did you mention to any one that Mr. NATHAN was coming home? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever spoken to any one in connection with NATHAN's house of the safe, or his supposed wealth? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you think a person could be concealed in any of these rooms? A.—It would not be hard to do so, for there were so many closets in the house it would not be hard to hide there.

Mr. FELLOWS—Did you see that "dog," or anything that looked like it, about the premises at any time that you were there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are such implements employed in your trade as carpenter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever seen one in a ship carpenter's yard? A.—I think I might have.

Q.—When you left Mr. NATHAN's house that evening where did you go? A.—I went home and did not leave until the detective came for me the following morning.

The last witness (LUSTRIE) was here recalled, and in reply to a juror said that after leaving Mr. NATHAN's house on Thursday evening he went to his employer's, and then went straight home; went out during the evening, but had no conversation with any one in regard to Mr. NATHAN's family or the nature of the work he was doing. He gave a straightforward and minute statement of all that he did on the night of the murder, and in a manner perfectly satisfactory to Coroner and Jury.

A postponement of the inquest until this morning was suggested at this point of the evidence, and the Coroner and members of the jury expressed their anxiety to continue, and bring the case to a conclusion as speedily as possible. Mr. FELLOWS, however, explained that it would be impossible to resume the inquest in that Court on Tuesdays and Fridays, for it would be occupied in the disposal of its regular business; and as he would be compelled to go to Saratoga on Saturday to consult with Judge GARVIN, who was very ill there, in reference to this and other important cases, he suggested that the postponement be extended over to next week. While he would not ask that the jury should be inconvenienced to oblige him, he desired, as did Judge GARVIN, to be present at the whole of the investigation, and endeavor to assist in unraveling the mystery which surrounded this case.

The Coroner and Jury then unanimously agreed to a postponement till 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Developments in the Case Yesterday.

Unusual quiet prevailed at Police Headquarters yesterday. For the first time since the tragedy, Superintendent JOURDAN was not harassed by numberless persons rushing upon him with theories that were without value, and suggestions that were equally worthless. Mr. HARRISON NATHAN called at noon and had a long private interview with the Superintendent and Capt. KELSO, but nothing was divulged of what passed. With this exception nothing worthy of note was visible in the deserted halls and offices of the Police palace, and the respite must have been greatly enjoyed by Superintendent JOURDAN who, ever since the murder, has been overwhelmed with labor, hardly having taken time to recruit his strength by necessary sleep. As a proof of how much his time has been wasted it may be stated that Wednesday evening he received a dispatch from the Sixteenth Precinct that a check-book with the name of B. NATHAN on the cover had been picked up at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, by two men who had seen a young man drop it and walk rapidly away. The matter seemed singular but it must be probed and the Superintendent was forced to go at once to that distant part of the City. On arriving at the Station-house half a dozen inquiries and a glance at the book was sufficient to show that some mischievous person had been attempting a hoax. The so-called book was only the black covers of printed subscription checks for some book or other canvasser, and on the back of one of these covers had been scrawled with a lead-pencil in rude chirography the inscription "B NATH." The matter was dismissed without further thought, Superintendent JOURDAN even declining to keep possession of the so-called check-book which some practical joker had endeavored to thrust into the case.

Philadelphia Items—Seizure of Smuggled Goods—Drowning Accident at Cape May—Chinese Immigration.

The *Enquirer*, of Aug. 4, says: "Yesterday morning United States Deputy Surveyor GOODRICH, accompanied by Special Agent HOUSTER and Inspector REDHEFFER, made a visit to the British ship *Stadacona*, CASSIDY, commander, which arrived at this port on Monday from Londonderry, and found secreted between the stairs and breadlocker a quantity of fine silk dress goods, amounting to over $7,000, which were at once taken possession of, and which will eventually, according to law, be confiscated. The vessel brought ninety-six passengers to this port, together with 3,000 bags of salt, 40 tons of iron, and 25 casks of whisky."

The Philadelphia *Day* of Aug. 4, says: "On Tuesday afternoon, two persons—a man and a woman—were drowned at Cape May, under very distressing circumstances. It appears that Mrs. SARAH CROINHEART, who was employed as a child's nurse by Mrs. MCMENAMIN, who is stopping at Cape May, went into the ocean to take a bath during the afternoon, at a time when the tide was very low. She ventured out up to her waist in water in company with a female friend, when she found it was impossible to return. The alarm was given, and Mr. JAMES C. JOHNSON, a printer, who belongs to this city, rushed in to her assistance. When Mr. JOHNSON reached the struggling woman she grasped him, and in a few moments both of them disappeared, the undertow carrying them out. Before sinking Mr. JOHNSON called loudly for help, and the life-boat was brought into requisition, but before it could be made of avail, both of the unfortunate persons sank to rise no more. Mr. JOHNSON, who lost his life while gallantly trying to save that of a fellow-creature, was about twenty-one years of age, and resided at Twentieth and South streets. He was engaged for some time at ASHMEAD's printing establishment in this city, but having a taste for the stage, he partially relinquished the printing business and took to the drama, and promised to become an excellent actor. He was engaged as a member of the Walnut-street company for the coming season. Mrs. CROINHEART had been employed by Mrs. MCMENAMIN for many years as a domestic, and she bore an excellent character.

In an address delivered before a literary society, at Harmonial Hall, last night, Dr. H. M. CHILDS, the President, in treating upon the question of Chinese immigration, said the arguments advanced in favor of admitting the Chinese took a broad and liberal ground in the proposition, which was strenuously urged, that a higher type of civilization comes from the fusion of different races. The more blood that courses through our veins the higher the type of that people. The favorers of coolie labor presented the question as to the ultimate effect of the mingling of the Oriental blood with our own—a substitution of qualities which we do not possess, and we giving them qualities in which they are wanting. The Western man of the United States is free, energetic, sanguine and liberal in his ideas. He wishes to perform everything on a grand scale. He is grand in thought and grand in his operations, but the qualities which are just as essential as those just named he lacks. He is not possessed, as the Chinese are, with patient attention to detail, and frugal and painstaking industry. Nor will the Chinese supplant our workmen in the country; there is room enough for every laborer who chooses to enter it. In California today the demand for labor exceeds the supply. The argument used against the importation of coolie labor is the same as was urged against the emigration of the Dutch and Irish. The reasoning that would exclude competition in labor can be used against the introduction of a machine which would do a given quantity of work in one-tenth less time than if performed manually. Those who opposed the emigration of coolies insisted that the mingling of races in some cases was beneficial, such as the union of two nations of different qualities, but equal in mental and physical energy. The stock produced by such would be superior to either of its components, but where a superior and an inferior race is joined, the effect is to drag the superior down without lifting the inferior up. The union of the Caucasian and Mongolian races would be to debase the former without elevating the latter. This matter of Chinese emigration is introducing a most immoral element in our society. Nine-tenths of the Chinese women who have arrived in this country so far, have been brought here for immoral purposes. The idea of the coolie underbidding the American in the matter of wages was urged. It would tend to social disorganization, and one speaker predicted that a war of races would inevitably follow.

Burning of the Fair Haven (Conn.) Keg Company's Works.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of Aug. 4, says: About 2 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded, which proved to be the extensive works of the Fair Haven Keg Company, corner of Ferry and Chapel streets, Fair Haven. When the fire was discovered it was under full headway, and although the firemen and citizens rallied promptly the property could not be saved. The efforts of the firemen were directed toward the dwellings on Chapel-street, which at one time were in much danger of being burned. The stock of the Company is estimated at about $140,000, on which there was an insurance of about $25,000. The Company have been manufacturing largely for the Fall trade, and had a large stock of kegs on hand.

An Unfortunate Widow—How She Was Swindled by a Mormon Official.

From the Missouri Republican, Aug. 1.

A pathetic story of disappointment and suffering was made known at the Police station yesterday. LOUISA LOUDERMEER, a widow, with four little children, one of them sick, arrived by the late train at the Pacific Depot on Saturday night without any means or any friends. She made known her case to Officer SIMMS, who was on duty there. She was furnished with a room at the depot during the night, and yesterday the facts of her case became known. It appeared that early in the Spring her husband, who was then alive, determined to remove with his family from Buchanan County, Virginia, where they then were, and emigrate West, choosing California as their future home. It was arranged that they should go with seventy-five other families, who were also bent on going west, allured by the prospect of settling in a prosperous and rising State. Before the party were in motion Mr. LOUDERMEER died of disease of the heart. Mrs. LOUDERMEER was induced to undertake the journey with her neighbors, they promising to take care of her. She reached Salt Lake with her friends, when misfortune again overtook her. She had lost her husband, now she was to lose her money. She was visited at Salt Lake by some person there who appeared to be an official. He told her it was the custom for strangers to give up their money to his custody, and it would be returned when it was required. She delivered up the money—rather foolishly and ignorantly no doubt—and never saw it again. She also found that the company of emigrants had moved on without her knowledge. Without money, her friends gone and a lonely stranger, with none but her helpless children, she made up her mind to return to her father and mother, who are still living in Virginia. After encountering many obstacles she succeeded in reaching St. Louis on her way home. As soon as her history was known, several kind hands were at work to assist her. A purse of $26 was made up for her in the cars; Officer SIMMS collected six or eight dollars, and, at the Central Station, Officer EHRHARDT collected as many more. Capt. KOHLUND directed an officer to go with the woman to the Prescott House, and ascertain on what terms she could have board. The proprietor, with much generosity, refused to take anything in pay, and offered to board Mrs. LOUDERMEER and her children free until they were ready to leave. They left last night for Virginia, one of the railway companies having agreed to convey the family to their destination for the sum of $15.

CURRENT NOTES.

Water has been introduced into the eastern basin of the new reservoir at St. George's Hill, Philadelphia.

A man in Hudson, Wis., has challenged the great athlete, WESTON, to walk from 800 to 1,000 miles.

The property destroyed by the recent storm, between Piqua and Greenville, Mo., is estimated at $250,000.

Mrs. MARGARET BURNS, a centenarian, the oldest woman in Pennsylvania, died a few days since at Pittsburg, having retained full possession of her faculties to the last.

A dwarf woman, nineteen years of age, was recently deserted by the side showman of a circus, in Kansas, and would have starved only for the kindness of the people. The ruffian had engaged to pay her $25 per month.

One of the fire-proof buildings attached to the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, cost $170,000. It is at present packed with cloth to be made up into uniforms for the United States Army.

Mrs. KELLEY, a young married lady, attended a fire in Chicago, a few nights since, and was shot by some person in the crowd. Her friends think that the bullet was intended for somebody else, which is quite a consoling theory.

A gentleman of Illinois, bearing the name of HARPER, prides himself on being the parent of a two-year-old baby weighing sixty pounds. The young "HARPER," strange to say, cares so little for music that he falls into a gentle slumber while the parent "strings" are being tuned.

Mrs. CLARISSA OWENSON, a deserted wife of Coldwater, Mich., ended her sufferings, a few days ago, by taking a heavy dose of arsenic. She had been twice widowed of her love, and was left alone with two young children to provide for.

A fiendish husband named MURPHY, of Providence, R. I., set upon his wife with a knife, two nights since, and cut her in a shocking manner, because she failed to provide food for him, although unable to do so from sickness. Her life is despaired of.

The Water Commissioners of Saratoga have entered into a contract with the Holby Company, of Lockport, N. Y., to supply the required machinery for the new village water-works, at a cost of $32,000. A sum of $20,000 is to be paid for the privilege of taking the water from Excelsior Lake.

The continued hot weather has been the means of causing many serious differences between young married people in Jersey City, and Judge MARTINDALE has been kept quite busy in binding newly-made husbands to keep the peace with their wives; or, in other words, to keep from beating them with sticks.

A buxom young lady of Pekin, Ill., a few days since, secured a divorce from her third husband, and in seven hours later had started on a bridal tour to the East with her fourth husband. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the matter is that the courting, proposal and marriage of No. 4 were accomplished within the time stated.

A School Commissioner of Troy, in addition to having injured the head of a brother Commissioner during a free fight at a recent Board meeting, is now accused of having deserted the partner of his joys and sorrows in order to take up his residence with one less worthy. The Trojans feel themselves a good deal scandalized in consequence of the matter.

A gentleman who appears to have suffered much from umbrella thieves, has discovered a plan for protecting himself. He purchased an old-fashioned blue cotton umbrella some time since, broke two of the ribs, and cut off six inches from the handle. On a recent visit to a hotel he left his "apparatus," as he calls it, in the public hall, and was not in the least surprised to find it in the same place when leaving.

A countryman, named CHESTER L. DUNNING, recently sold his farm near Buffalo for $1,200, and with the proceeds and a gold watch, valued at $200, visited the latter city to "look about him." He fell in with confidence men, who drugged him and carried off his money and watch. The poor fellow thinks the Police ought to be able to recover his property, and he has been "dunning" them about it ever since.

W. R. CAULKINS, Captain of the Undine Boat Club, of Toledo, Ohio, who was accused of having connived at the defeat of his club on the 14th ult., during the regatta of the North-western Amateur Boating Association, has commenced an action for libel against five gentlemen of Toledo, to recover $5,000 damages and re-establish his character for honor and integrity.

A young woman of Iowa walked a distance of forty miles last week to have herself treated for toothache. Her lover hearing that she had left home suddenly, and believing that she had eloped with a rival, instantly set out in pursuit. After traveling thirty miles he encountered her returning alone. In the surprise and pleasure of the moment *he* forgot his heartache and *she* forgot her toothache.

Pittsburg, Penn., has two brothers named MOORE, who bear such a remarkable resemblance to each other that the law officers recently failed to discover "which was which." One of them was "wanted" on a charge of abandonment, and the officer arrested the wrong man. When brought before the much-abused wife, she scrutinized him closely, and could not be certain that it was not her husband until he spoke.

Hon. L. H. HOLDON waxes eloquent in his denunciation of the Independence Agitation, which he declares to be "premature, revolutionary, immoral, and an outrage upon the sentiment of patriotism and loyalty of the vast majority of the inhabitants of the Dominion." The desire for a Baronetcy, some time in the distant future, may have stimulated the honorable gentleman in the endeavor to secure a better "Hold-on" the gratitude of the home Government.

ELISHA MOODY, a nursery-man, of Lockport, N. Y., recently found a set of false teeth that he had been in quest of for twelve years. Being under the impression that they had been stolen with an overcoat while he was preparing to speak at a fruit-growers' meeting in Rochester, he was not a little surprised to find them at the root of a tree in an excellent state of preservation. His joy was so great that he immediately threw off the "Moody" appearance so natural to him, put the teeth in his mouth and went to visit his friends.

The Candian newspapers, one and all, are persuaded into the belief that their fair land is not to be troubled any more by the ruthless invader, and take comfort accordingly. The Hamilton *Times* says: "The ignominy which must necessarily follow the confinement of the Fenian leaders in the cells of the State Prison, will have a salutary effect in checking the aspirations of those who may be disposed hereafter to imitate their example; indeed, we regard O'NEIL and his associates as the last of the Fenian leaders. *Requiescat in pace.*"

Boat-Racing at Lake George—Here Lady-Contestants.

The Albany *Argus* of Aug. 4 says: "There was an exciting time at Lake George one day last week, on the occasion of a race on the lake between four boats, each containing two young ladies for a crew and a gentleman coxswain. The distance rowed was about a mile. Prof. MURRAY, formerly of the Albany Academy, but now of Rutgers College; Rev. Mr. ERVINE and MATTHEW WILSON, the artist, acted as judges. A local paper furnishes the following details of the race: 'The contestants were arranged in line, and, everything being in readiness, the word "go" was given, and they dashed off with long and steady strokes worthy of veteran boatmen. The boats containing the spectators followed, and cheer on cheer went up to encourage the amateur contestants. The goal is fast being reached, and the excitement increases in intensity. The oars-women make a last effort for victory, but pink and white—or rather the young lady wearing that color—won. Time 14 minutes. The others came up 14:30, 14:45 and 14:56. The coxswain of the pink and white boat was a young Japanese gentleman, a Mr. KANTZ. The winning boat was greeted with almost deafening cheers, and when they had subsided A. M. STRONG, of Albany, rose in one of the outside boats and made some complimentary remarks, at the conclusion of which the prizes were duly presented and acknowledged gracefully. But the most amusing event, especially to the children, was the crowning of the Japanese with a wreath of evergreens. Mr. KANTZ smilingly entered into the spirit of the scene, and said, "I appreciate my compliment."'"

The German Press on the War—Views of a Working Man's Paper—The Position of a Literary Weekly.

The *Arbeiter Union*, (German working-men's paper of this City,) of the 3d inst., says:

"Germany has not a single friend and ally among the States, and not even among the nations. An exception to this, of course, are the members of the International Labor Union, those of the Peace and Liberty League, the adherents of the woman's rights organization and the radicals generally, who are, however, in a vanishing minority everywhere. This state of things the Germans owe to their Princes, especially those of Austria and Prussia."

The New-Yorker *Journal* of the 3d inst. says:

"We German-Americans have not yet threatened to organize marauding gangs against neighboring and friendly colonies for the purpose of attacking and killing peaceable inhabitants. We have not yet sent emissaries to Europe to hoist the flag of rebellion among friendly nations. We German-Americans form a large part of the population of this country, perhaps one-fourth of it. The number of Frenchmen is exceedingly small. But we by no means intend to remove the German-French conflict from the Rhine to the Hudson, or to let the Frenchmen in this City feel our superiority in numbers. On the contrary, we live peaceably with Frenchmen and Irishmen. But our sympathies are enlisted in a great national drama on the side of the party nearest to us, the party of right and truth; we sympathize with the great civilized people in the heart of Europe, who send their representatives to all parts of the earth to carry the seed of culture into distant countries. We hate the party of the treacherous Corsican, who, in order to secure his power to his son, without cause broke the peace of Europe, threw the torch of war into peaceful countries, and aims to conquer the country of a neighboring people. We encourage the nation that fights for its hearths and for its rights, and we make contributions in order to mitigate the sufferings of the struggling and wounded warriors. This is a noble standpoint for the German-Americans."

The weekly New-Yorker *Belletristisches Journal*, in its last edition, says:

"In the daily Press of Germany, with rare unanimity, the opinion is expressed that the Emperor of the French, by his insolence, is rendering the German people the greatest service, and that the crisis caused by him can have only salutary effects. And this is the case indeed. As for war, it is a dreadful thing, but as LOUIS NAPOLEON correctly said, the full responsibility rests with him, who has made it necessary, and long since it has been evident that a national struggle for a just cause would be the most effective means to lead Germany to her destiny. High is the price, but rich the boon for which it is offered. Many thousands may fall, but by their blood they purchase the unity of the fatherland. Generations may suffer from the consequences, but they will bear the burden quite as willingly as America, for the same boon, bears hers. The situation of the two countries is, indeed, very much alike. Here, too, the rupture was considered unavoidable; here, too, the insolence of the enemies of national unity produced it, and here the people were not frightened by the worst in securing that boon, which was recognized as the condition of all other national blessings. The cause of the war there, as in the case of our own struggle, is the denial of liberty, and there as well as here it is seen that there can be no freedom without union. America became victorious in the struggle against a wrong principle, and the same will be the result in Germany. America felt that only by war could she obtain peace and lasting tranquillity, and the same is felt by Germany now."

Coterie Montefiore on a Good Time.

The Coterie Montefiore gave a grand concert and Summer-night's festival at Terrace Garden, corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, last evening.

This organization, whose members are associated together for social and benevolent purposes, is chiefly made up of residents of the Seventh Ward. MARCUS A. ADLER is President, DAVID MOSS Vice-President, E. GOODMAN Secretary, and RALPH MOSS Treasurer. At 8 o'clock the guests began to arrive, and soon the brilliantly-illuminated garden became alive with a gay crowd of young gentlemen and ladies promenading to the stirring notes of MOLLENHAUER's orchestra of twenty-six pieces. Tickets had been issued for between four and five hundred couples, but owing to the threatening aspect of the weather, many were deterred from attending; nevertheless, there was a large and merry crowd, all bent on making the most of the occasion. Dancing began at 10 o'clock, and was continued up to an early hour this morning. Mr. MARCUS A. ADLER was floor manager, with DAVID MOSS and ELIAS GOODMAN as assistants; of the Reception Committee, Mr. Samuel Harris was Chairman; Mr. Gustav White, Saml. Harris, Mr. Kornicher, Julius Celler and Edward Goodman composed the Committee of Arrangements. E. MARTIN BLACK, one of the coterie, was also present, and distinguished himself by his courtesy and attention to the ladies and gentlemen present.

Accident on the Erie Railroad—A Boy Ten Years of Age Killed.

Yesterday morning as the express train from Hillside, due at Carlstadt at 7:57, was nearing the latter place, a German resident of Carlstadt, by the name of PETER NEITHARDT attempted to cross the track at a short distance from the train, which he succeeded in doing, and then beckoned to his son VALENTINE, a boy ten years old, to do the same. The boy followed immediately after, and notwithstanding the usual signals given by the engineer of the train, the boy was caught by his right leg by the cow-catcher and thrown into the air several feet, and finally alighted on the cow-catcher. The train was stopped as soon as possible and the boy taken therefrom, still showing signs of life, but about ten minutes afterward he breathed his last. It was found that his right leg and several of his bones were broken, and a frightful wound cut across his head, almost severing it into two. An inquest was held over the body, and after examining several witnesses, who saw the occurrence, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, exonerating the railroad from blame, as the boy approached the track from another road, and not through the ordinary crossing, but recommended that gates be erected at the crossing, and a signal man be attached thereto, to warn persons of the danger, on the approach of trains, as no such precaution exists at present.

An Organized Gang of Burglars in Queens County.

Yesterday JAMES LOCKLIN and ADAM CLOSS, who were arrested the previous day, and RICHARD CUMMISKY, another man for whom a warrant had been issued, and who had been arrested during the night, were brought before Justice MCKENNA at Maspeth, on the charge of committing burglary at the saloon of M. RYAN. The evidence was very strong against the first two, but CUMMISKY was not so clearly implicated. After the examination was commenced JAMES LOCKLIN desired to turn State's evidence, and permission was granted by the Justice. His evidence implicates six other young men, all well known in Hunter's Point, who had hitherto borne good characters. He stated that the gang was regularly organized, and visited the surrounding villages for plunder. It is supposed that most of the burglaries committed within the villages of Queens County during the last Winter and Summer can be traced to these parties. Warrants were promptly issued for the arrest of the culprits. The case was then adjourned until some future day.

Third Day of the Merrick Camp-Meeting.

Yesterday was the third day of the camp-meeting at Merrick, L. I. Most of the society tents are in position, and a large majority of the families who have tents are settled. A feature of the day was the large number of carriages which brought people from the surrounding villages. The number on the ground during the day was computed by the authorities at 10,000. Mr. WALTERS has been obliged to order more tents and more lumber for floors, so great has been the demand for them. The religious exercises are very well attended.

Yesterday, at the morning session, Rev. GEO. TAYLOR, pastor of the Flushing M. E. Church, delivered an impressive discourse, from Acts 3, xix. In the afternoon Rev. WM. MCDONALD, of the Seventh-avenue, Brooklyn, M. E. Church, preached, and in the evening Rev. Mr. BELDEN, a Congregational minister from New-Jersey, delivered a discourse. A slight shower in the afternoon drove the people to their tents, but within thirty minutes all was clear and the air much cooler. The breeze from the Bay during the night keeps the air in a cool and refreshing condition. The afternoon trains from the West brought a large number of recruits for the camp ground.

Pickaxes and Spades for Prussia.

It is asserted that the Washoe Tool Company, of New-York, whose manufactories are at Newark, have received from the Prussian Government an order for $1,000,000 worth of pickaxes and and spades, to be used to work on fortifications, and that the order is immediately to be filled.

THE WATER FRONT.

Meeting of the Dock Commissioners—Repairs and Improvements Proposed—A New Plan Submitted.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Docks, held yesterday afternoon, all the members of the Board were present. A representative of the Long Island Steamboat Company was present, to explain the non-existence of any platform for passengers at Pier No. 24, the Superintendent of the Board having reported said pier as having no platform of the kind required at passenger landings. Some discussion ensued as to the best method of remedying the defect. This was left for Superintendent WESTON to adjust. Mr. HUNT reported from the Executive Committee with reference to the docks used by the street-cleaning contractors. The parties offending having agreed to remove the cause of complaint, the Committee was discharged and their report adopted. I. STEVENS' petition to be allowed to build a bulkhead between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, was denied. The same action was taken with reference to other and similar requests, on the ground that the Board was considering plans for improving the water front of the City. The petition of the Washington Ice Company was denied. ANDREW JOHNSON was allowed to build a ten-foot platform at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, at owner's expense, he paying $100 per annum rental; the report of the Auditing Committee for the month of July was made by Mr. WOOD and accepted; the Board has in the Tenth National Bank [illegible]; disbursed in July, $27,169 18; several communications were read and referred to the Executive Committee; Gen. MCCLELLAN sent a request to have an office assigned for the draughtsman to the Chief Engineer. A resolution offered by Mr. HENRY, empowering the Superintendent of Supplies to employ men and materials and proceed with the repairing of all piers where it would not cost more than $2,500, was debated and finally adopted. The following piers will be operated on at once: Bulkhead at Fifteenth-street; piers at Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets. East River—Piers Nos. 1, 20, 22, 40, 41; bulkheads between Piers Nos. 6 and 7, 11 and 12, 18 and 19, 51 and 52; foot of Corlears-street; Piers Nos. 51 and 53; foot of Cherry-street. The cost of repairs already determined on will amount to $15,967.

Mr. DOW read a long paper on his method for improving the water front of the City. He proposes to occupy the East River between Corlear's Hook and the foot of Broad-street, making two or three large basins, with surrounding warehouses, admitting vessels of all descriptions and sizes to pass through at high tides or stated periods of the day or night. According to this plan the wharves and piers are to be faced with stone and filled in with earth, making solid ground for buildings and streets, except at the ship passage-ways, which are to be crossed by bridges of 40 to 75 feet long. One hundred feet is to be the width of the central street, the stores and warehouses on each side being 150 feet deep. Five hundred feet is to be the width of each causeway. The plan seems to have the advantage of being the most expensive of any yet proposed.

After considerable general discussion the plan was ordered on file. The Board then went into executive session.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 4, 1870:

GRANITE FRONT.

One, Masonic Hall, north-east corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, 100 by 141 feet, five stories; Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, owners.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 200 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 70, basement and four stories; C. KIEMER and J. A. WAKE, owners.

One first-class dwelling, east side of First-avenue, 75 feet south of Thirty-fifth-street, 24 by 30 feet, two stories; JOSEPH SKIDMORE, owner.

One apartment house, Twenty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue; front, 234 feet; Broadway, 100 feet; Fifth-avenue, 38 feet; eight stories; PARAN STEVENS, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 190 Orchard-street, 25 by 63 feet, five stories; JOHN SCHAEFER, owner.

One first-class store, Nos. 101 and 103 Laurens-street, 50 by 70 feet, five stories; AMOS R. ENO, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Thirty-first-street, 190 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 16.8 by 21, three stories; JOHN POPE, owner.

Five tenement-houses, south side of Fifty-fifth-street, 75 feet west of Second-avenue, 25 by 55, four stories; HENRY J. BURCHELL, owner.

One tenement-house, west side of Tenth-avenue, 50 feet north of Fifty-first-street, 25 by 30, two stories; CHRISTIAN KUCHNER, owner.

Four stores and tenements, south-west corner of Second-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, 25 by 55, four stories; HENRY J. BURCHELL, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, 25 by 65, four stories; CHARLES H. REMAN, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north-west corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street, 30 by 45, four stories; ADAM HAMMANN, owner.

One store and tenement, north side of Forty-first-street, 350 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25 by 50, two stories; JOHN RAUCH, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 521 Broome-street, 16 by 24, three stories; P. BURKE, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of Eleventh-avenue, 50 feet south of Fifty-second-street, 25 by 55, basement and four stories; ANDREAS DUHR, owner.

One store and tenement, north side of Forty-sixth-street, 275 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 25 by 30, three stories; ROBERT AULD, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 166 East Broadway, 25 by 50, five stories; MATHEW MAWLER, owner.

One factory, No. 542 Sixth-street, 40 by 84, five stories; DANIEL GUGGHEIM, owner.

One stable, No. 152 East Twenty-second-street, 25 by 25, two stories; E. B. WESLEY, owner.

One stable, south side of One Hundred and Fortieth-street, 400 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, 40 by 40, two stories; THOS. C. FIELDS, owner.

One stable, south side of Fortieth-street, 125 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 50 by 30, two stories; DAVID STEVENSON, owner.

One stable, north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 175 feet east of Third-avenue, 24 by 20, two stories; J. S. DALE, owner.

One stable, No. 28 Lafayette-place, rear, 25 by 47, two stories; O. B. POTTER, owner.

FRAME BUILDING.

One second-class dwelling, Fort Washington, 50 by 46, three stories; W. H. SMITH, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	34	Apartment house	1
Granite front	1	Tenement-houses	6
Brown-stone fronts	6	Stores and tenements	14
Brick fronts	26	Store	1
Frame building	1	Hall	1
First-class dwellings	3	Factory	1
Second-class dwellings	2	Stables	5

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 4, 1870, the following buildings have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Unsafe Generally.—Nos. 427 and 429 West Thirty-fourth-street, THOMAS MCSORLEY, owner; No. 73 West Houston-street, E. A. HAMMOND, owner; Nos. 170 and 172 Forsyth-street, JOHN DICKERSON, owner; No. 1,464 Third-avenue, WHITNEY PHILLIPS, owner; No. 260 Hudson-street, (rear,) JOHN WIER, owner.

Unsafe Walls.—Nos. 50 and 52 Park-street, front walls, Mrs. WICKHAM, owner; No. 292 Grand-street, gable wall, J. W. QUINCY, agent; No. 28 East Twenty-eighth-street, south and east walls, J. M. GUITEAU, owner; No. 161 Laurens-street, north wall, A. JOURNAY, owner; No. 207 William-street, R. H. STRANGE, owner.

Unsafe Floors.—No. 73 Goerck-street, floors, beams and ceilings, P. MCCORMICK, owner.

Unsafe Chimneys.—No. 36 Park-street, R. LUDLOW, owner; No. 35 Park-street, HENRY VALENTINE, owner; No. 37 Park-street, WILLIAM NEALIS, owner; No. 168 East Broadway, J. VROOM, owner; Nos. 294 and 294½ Grand-street, S. F. CODDINGTON, owner; Nos. 296 and 296½ Grand-street, JOHN CROMWELL, agent; No. 292 Grand-street, J. W. QUINCY, agent; No. 175 Franklin-street, A. ROHNER, lessee.

Music at the Battery.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at the Battery, today, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Wearing of the Green" .... Grafulla
2. Overture, "Scotch" .... Bishop
3. Galop, "Oxford" .... Godfrey
4. Waltz, "Homage" .... Kuchner

PART II.

5. Grand Selection, "English Songs" .... Boose
6. Polka, "Lisette" .... Coate
7. Air, "The Harp that Once" .... Moore
8. Waltz, "Songs of Spring" .... Kuchner

PART III.

9. March, "Irish Airs" .... Grafulla
10. Galop, "Whirlpool" .... Parlow
11. Scotch Air, "Annie Lyle" ....
12. March, "Grand Duchess" .... G. Wiegand

Popular Airs.

The Greenville Clubbing Affray—Result of the Coroner's Inquest—The Boy Butler Committed to the County Jail.

On Wednesday evening, Coroner BURNS, of Jersey City, held an inquest in the village of Greenville, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, upon the body of the boy AUGUSTUS THAU, whose death on Tuesday evening from the effects of injuries received in an altercation with a comrade, was reported in these columns on Wednesday. The inquest, which was not concluded until a late hour on Wednesday night, developed some additional particulars which places the case in a new light. According to the testimony of the witnesses, the circumstances of the affray were as follows: The deceased and his playmate, JOHN BUTLER, (the former aged twelve, and the latter ten years,) were playing ball together on Monday afternoon, when a quarrel grew out of the fact that the ball had been thrown into a pool of mud. THAU, who was the larger of the two boys, struck BUTLER with his fist. The latter ran away, carrying his ball-bat. A short time afterward, having met his mother, he started to walk home with her. They met young THAU, whom Mrs. BUTLER scolded severely for his attack upon her son. While she was speaking to THAU, young BUTLER stepped out from behind her and, walking up to his late assailant, dealt him a blow upon the head with the bat. THAU fell senseless, and was soon afterward carried to his home, where he died, as already reported, from the effects of a fractured skull. The testimony went to show that Mrs. BUTLER, so far from aiding her son in his attack, as had been believed, had done all in her power to prevent a fight between the boys. Young BUTLER's own story agreed with that of the other witnesses, and is in substance identical with the foregoing.

The jury rendered a verdict that the "deceased came to his death from the effects of a blow from a ball-bat, inflicted by JOHN BUTLER." The lad was committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NAUTICAL NOTES.

A Brilliant Time Anticipated at the Yachting Contest on Monday—Prospect of Another Race Between the Cambria and Dauntless—The Sappho.

The scene in the Lower Bay on Monday next, on the occasion of the great race for the Queen's Cup, will probably be an universally lively one, and will be watched with eager interest on the part of the public. The event will be regarded as a very conspicuous one in the annals of American yachting, and will be hailed with enthusiastic bursts should it result in a victory for the present holders of the English prize. Upward of twenty-five beautiful crafts will be present in line at the starting point off the lower extremity of Staten Island, ranging from the large schooners of more than 200 tons, like the *Alarm* and *Fleetwing*, to sloops of thirty tons and thereabouts, like the fast-sailing *Jessie*. Numerous steamers, with gaily-dressed excursionists of both sexes on board, will proceed to the course, and will help to make the nautical spectacle more animated. It is uncertain whether the famed *Dauntless* will make her appearance among the contesting yachts. Her owner, Vice-Commodore BENNETT, has announced that his chances of winning over the smaller craft would be very small, unless favored with a stiff wind, and thus he hesitates about sailing on that account. Mr. ASHBURY is also doubtful about gaining the Cup with the *Cambria* for the same reason. The first-named gentleman, it is understood, made an offer to Commodore ASHBURY for another match between their two celebrated yachts, but the latter declined to sail sixty miles to windward and back, which distance was proposed by the challenger. It is not unlikely, however, that another race will be witnessed between the *Dauntless* and *Cambria*, before the latter returns across the Atlantic. A fresh throng of visitors assembled at the Dry Dock, at the foot of Pike-slip, East River, yesterday, for the purpose of viewing the yachts which are now there undergoing repairs.

It is expected that the annual cruise of the New-York Yacht Club squadron, this season, will extend over a couple of weeks, and will furnish considerable enjoyment to those who intend participating in it. The start will be made about the 10th inst. A great deal of uneasiness is now felt in regard to the yacht *Sappho*, which left Queenstown Harbor on the 8th inst., four days subsequently to the departure of the *Cambria* and *Dauntless*. Today will make the twenty-eighth day of her passage out, but she is likely to be signaled at Sandy Hook at any moment.

JOHN REAL.

The Last Night of his Life—How the Condemned Man Spends His Time—The Last Appeal Unavailing.

Yesterday JOHN REAL made his final preparations for death in expiation for the murder of Officer JOHN SMEDICK, over two years ago. The family of the prisoner, consisting of his father, mother, brother, sister and some of his personal friends, spent the greater part of the day with their doomed relative. In obedience to the orders of Warden JOHN STACOM, Keeper CUNNINGHAM, the inside clerk and usual custodian of the condemned row of cells, kept his iron gate constantly locked all day yesterday in order that no one should be able to intrude upon the necessary privacy of the condemned. The scene in the lower corridor, yesterday, was a very solemn one. JOHN REAL was apparently the calmest person in the prison. The prisoner was attended by several Catholic priests during the day, who, at times, led the unfortunate man to look to heaven for that forgiveness he had failed to obtain on earth.

The gallows was very rapidly erected in the yard, yesterday morning, and on its completion presented the same appearance as upon previous occasions. The awning and the box for the pulleys, and the weight were there, and the usual rows of seats for the Sheriff's Jury and the members of the Press were there, and there needs to be no further description. Miss FOSTER, the matron of the prison, had the gallows at her very window all day, and such of the women as were so unfortunate as to be committed to her care, yesterday, were obliged to pass under the gallows frame on their way to their cells.

In order to prevent any confusion by the appearance of prisoners in the prison yard while the execution is in progress, Justice SHANDLEY had directed the down-town Captains not to bring their prisoners to the Tombs Court until 9½ o'clock today, by which time the murderer will have paid the full penalty of his crime.

A reply was received during the day from Gov. HOFFMAN in response to the last appeal for respite made by the Catholic clergymen, who have interested themselves in the prisoner's fate. The Governor refused, in the most positive language, to interfere any further in the case.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Revision of the Rules—A Convention at Albany.

In accordance with section 13, of the act of the Legislature of 1870, in relation to the Supreme Court, which provides that a convention to revise the rules, to consist of the General Term Justices, the Chief Judges of the Superior Courts of Cities, the Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York and of the City Court of Brooklyn, shall be held on the first Wednesday in August, 1870, and every two years thereafter, a Convention met in the Capitol at Albany, on Wednesday last, at which the following Judges were present: First Department, Judge INGRAHAM; Second Department, no representation; Third Department, Judge MILLER, Judge PARKER, Judge POTTER; Fourth Department, Judge MULLIN, Judge JOHNSTON, Judge TALCOTT; Chief Judge NELSON, of the City Court of Brooklyn, and Chief Judge VERPLANCK, of the Superior Court of Buffalo. The Convention organized by appointing Judge INGRAHAM, President, and Judge VERPLANCK, Secretary. On motion of Judge TALCOTT, it was resolved that it be referred to the Presiding Justices of each department, and the Chief Judge of the Superior Court of New-York, to revise the present rules of the Supreme Court, and to report at the next meeting of the Convention. Judge TALCOTT moved that the Chief Judges of the local Courts communicate their views in reference to rules specifically applicable to their Courts to the said Committee. Agreed to. On motion of Judge MULLIN it was resolved that the Committee on Rules be instructed to report to the Convention, at any adjourned meeting, such amendments of the statutes relating to the practice of their Courts as they shall deem necessary, in order to have a thorough amendment of the rules and practice of the Court. On motion of Judge NELSON it was resolved that when the Convention adjourn it be to meet at the Capitol, in Albany, on the third Tuesday of December next. It was further resolved that the Chairman of the Committee on Rules be authorized to convene the Committee at such times as may be deemed advisable.

Dr. Grindle Again in Trouble—A Suspicious Case.

On Wednesday last the Board of Health received a notice from Dr. HENRY D. GRINDLE that a child had been still-born in his lying-in asylum, at No. 120 West Twenty-sixth-street. As the doctor's business is a very peculiar one, the Board of Health sent the case to Coroner FLYNN for investigation. Dr. SHINE proceeded to the house and demanded admission, when it was refused, and Dr. GRINDLE assaulted the Deputy Coroner, who called a policeman and gave him into custody, and the prisoner remained in a Police Station all night. Yesterday Coroner FLYNN held an inquest at the house and obtained the testimony of a Mrs. MARY MANN, who had given birth to the child. She stated that she was the wife of WM. H. MANN, a lawyer having an office at No. 34½ Pine-street, and that she resided at No. 130 East Sixteenth-street with a Mrs. BROWN, but had removed to Dr. GRINDLE's establishment on the 18th ult. The Coroner also ascertained that nearly two days were occupied in the confinement, and Dr. SHINE expressed the opinion that Dr. GRINDLE had been guilty of gross negligence, if nothing worse. GRINDLE was held to await the action of the Grand Jury in the sum of $5,000, and he remains in the nominal custody of Messenger HALEY until the bail is forthcoming.

Attempted Wife-Murder in Jersey City.

Yesterday morning AMOS MOORE, a resident of No. 40 Monmouth-street, Jersey City, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice ALLEN, upon the complaint of a neighbor of the former, who charged him with attempting to murder Mrs. MOORE on Wednesday evening. The testimony laid before Justice ALLEN proves that the ruffian's attack upon his wife, who was suffering from a severe illness, was of the most brutal character. He first knocked her down with his fist—having received some slight provocation—and then avowing his intention to take her life he beat and kicked her, stamped upon her with his heels and lacerated her nose, lips and ears with his teeth.

The cries of the victim brought the neighbors to her rescue, but the fiendish husband escaped arrest. He was apprehended, however, by Constables FARLEY and O'KEEFE, yesterday, and Justice ALLEN, in default of $2,000 bail, committed him to the County Jail for trial.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Stealing and Disposing of Stolen Goods—Violation of Health Ordinances—Sudden Deaths—Police Court Cases.

MICHAEL BUTT, porter for Messrs. PATON & Co., at No. 481 Broadway, was arrested, yesterday, by Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, and arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Tombs, on a charge of larceny, as he had carried off a box of "Dora Marias," valued at $130. The prisoner confessed the fact, and stated that he had sold the property to JULIUS METZLER for $20, the latter knowing it to be stolen property when he purchased it. JULIUS was also arrested at his own shop, No. 43 East Houston-street. The Magistrate held both of the prisoners for examination at the complaint of THOMAS C. M. PATON, the senior member of the despoiled firm.

JOHN F. SCOTT, master of the bark *Contest*, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of KENNETH REID, Deputy Health Officer of the Port, on a charge of having violated the Health ordinances in removing his vessel from the Quarantine anchorage without permission, and after he had been ordered to remain for five days longer. The offense was commenced on the 15th of July, and the vessel came from Rio Janeiro, there being considerable danger of infection. When the delinquent Captain was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, he was required to find $1,000 bail to await trial at the General Sessions.

The following sudden deaths occurred yesterday: LOUISA BERSCHON, at No. 449 West Forty-fifth-street; HANNAH JACKSON, at No. 1,507 Broadway; HUGH DUGAN, at No. 335 Second-avenue; PETER BAKER, at One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue; GEORGE CONKLIN, at No. 129 Norfolk-street.

FREDERICK LIEBERMANN, a native of Germany, aged forty-two years, was held for examination by Justice SCOTT, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of having stolen twelve yards of velvet, valued at $70, from the factory of Mr. LEWIS PATTISON, at No. 561 Broadway, where he formerly worked. The defendant said, by way of justification, that he had a claim against his employer.

ELIAS MEYERS, who was employed by Messrs. JAMES FAGAN & Co., steam-packing box manufacturers, at Nos. 156 and 160 Bank-street, as a clerk to solicit orders and to collect money, was held by Justice SCOTT, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, under $500 to answer a charge of having embezzled the sum of $100 belonging to his employers.

GEORGE EIDEL, a native of Germany, aged forty-nine years, was held by Justice SCOTT, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, under $500 bail, to answer to a charge of having stabbed JACOB SCHNEIDER, residing at No. 284 East Houston-street, in the breast, with a carving-knife, on the 1st inst.

WM. MULLADY, a printer, aged seventeen years, was held by Civil Justice FOWLER, of the Third Judicial District, who was sitting on the bench in place of Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, under $1,000 bail, to be tried at the Court of General Sessions for felonious assault and battery. He was charged with having stabbed JOHN WEAY, living at No. 274 Bowery, three times on the head, on the 31st ult.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered near the furnace in the iron-foundry and frame buildings of VAN TASSEL & Co., Nos. 522, 524 and 526 West Thirty-third-street. A damage amounting to $1,000 was done, which is covered by a policy for $3,500 in the Columbia Insurance Company.

At 2½ o'clock A. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in the shed in Eighty-first-street, near Third-avenue, occupied by WILLIAM FISCHER for the storage of lumber, which, together with a two-story and attic frame house adjoining, occupied by CHRISTIAN KERNS, was totally destroyed. The loss of each party was about $2,000, but both were fully insured in the Germania. Both buildings were owned by THOMAS FERRIS, and were valued at $1,500.

JAMES MCMANN, of No. 150 Chrystie-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, got into a Third-avenue car at Park-row and Ann-street, to go home, but fell asleep, and did not awaken until he reached Eighty-seventh-street. Leaving the car at that point, he was followed and assaulted by man who had also been in the car, and who, after inflicting three severe scalp wounds upon him, fled before he could be arrested. The wounded man was cared for by the Police.

JAMES BOATMAN was found in Mulberry-street, yesterday morning, with a severe cut on the head which he had received at the hands of some unknown person. He was taken to his home by the Police.

A quarrel occurred at an early hour, yesterday, at the corner of New-Chambers and Cherry streets, during which one HENRY F. JOHNSON received a severe cut near the right temple at the hands of MICHAEL GRIFFIN, who escaped before the arrival of the Police.

While some men were at work, yesterday, in the sewer, Seventy-fifth-street and Tenth avenue, a derrick fell, breaking the leg of THOMAS HEALEY and injuring JOHN REYNOLDS and WM. MCCABE severely about the head. They were taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

Chess in Detroit—An Interesting Game.

The subjoined game was played recently by Mr. MAX JUDD, of Detroit, and Mr. HARRIS D. SMITH, of Jackson, Mich.:

LOPEZ GAMBIT.

	MAX JUDD. White.	H. D. SMITH. Black.
1.	P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2.	B to B 4.	B to B 4.
3.	Q to K 2.	P to Q 3.
4.	P to K B 4.	P takes P.
5.	K Kt to B 3.	B to K Kt 5.
6.	P to Q B 3.	Q Kt to Q 2.
7.	P to Q 4.	B to Q Kt 3.
8.	Q B takes P.	Q to K 2.
9.	Castles.	Castles Q R.
10.	P to Q R 4.	P to Q R 4.
11.	P to Q Kt 4.	P takes P.
12.	P to Q R 5.	B to R 2.
13.	P to R 6.	P to Q Kt 4.
14.	B to Q 5.	Kt to Q Kt 3.
15.	B to Q B 6.	Q to Q 2.
16.	Q takes Q Kt P.	Q to K 3.
17.	P takes P.	K Kt to K 2.
18.	P takes B ch.	K takes B.
19.	Q Kt to Q 2.	P to Q B 3.
20.	K R to Q B.	Q R to B 2.
21.	Q to Q 3.	P to K Kt 4.
22.	Kt takes P.	Q to B 3.
23.	B to K 3.	B to K Kt.
24.	P to K 5.	P takes P.
25.	Q Kt to Q 4.	Q to Kt 3.
26.	P takes P.	Kt at K 2 to Q 4 (a)
27.	Kt to Q 6 ch	K to Kt.
28.	Q takes Q.	B P takes Q.
29.	B to Q B 5.	R to Q 2.
30.	Kt to Q B	Kt takes Kt.
31.	R takes K	R takes B ch.
32.	R takes R.	K to B 2.
33.	R takes P.	Kt takes P.
34.	R to Q 6.	R takes R.
35.	P takes R.	R to Q.
36.	R to Q.	K takes P.
37.	Kt to B 7.	R to K B.
38.	P to Q 7.	Kt to B 3.
39.	P to Q 8 Queens.	Kt takes Q.
40.	Kt takes Kt.	Black resigned.

(a) If P to K R 3, white checks with Kt and exchanges Queens.

The Reward of Crime—Severe Sentences in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge BEDFORD presiding, GEORGE MCDOUGAL was convicted of petit larceny from the person, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

JAMES MURTHA, alias James Kane, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

JOHN SHERIDAN pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

ROBERT REILLY pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

THOS. MCLOUGHLIN pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

JAMES G. PRICE pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

The Steam-boat Inspection Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed your editorial article in today's paper under the head of "Steam-boat and Railroad Disasters." Are you not a little harsh in condemning the entire "steam-boat inspection service" from the fact that explosions and disasters occur on the Mississippi River?

When Western steam-boat owners adopt the style of machinery in use here (and there is no objection to it except its cost) steam-boat traveling will be as safe in all parts of the country as it is here. Statistics show that more than 100,000,000 passengers were carried by steam vessels during the year 1869 on the waters of the Atlantic coast, this side of the capes of Virginia, without the loss of a single passenger from any defect of hull or machinery. And if you will compare the present statistics with those previous to the passage of the Steam-boat law I think you will admit that steam-boat inspection has some "conceivable efficiency."

When Western steam-boat owners use larger cylinders, smaller wheels and a lower pressure of steam they will study their own interests and the greater security of the traveling public.

ENGINEER.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, Alderman THOMAS COMAN, President, in the chair. There were present Aldermen Irving, Jerome, McKeever, O'Neil, Diamond, Mitchell, Siffetching, Welsh, Plunkett, Reilly and Weltman. A large number of resolutions relating to the paving and sewering of streets were laid over. A resolution was read authorizing the Metropolitan Fire Extinguishing Company to lay pipes and tubes through every street, pier and alley in the City, and on motion, was referred to a Select Committee, the President appointing Aldermen REILLY, WOLTMAN and IRVING as members of such Committee. A resolution was also read and concurred in, relating to the death of Assistant Alderman HENRY ROGERS, of the Ninth District, and eulogizing his character as a man, and a faithful and efficient public officer, after which the Board adjourned until Thursday, the 11th inst.

A resolution was read and laid over, providing for the rescinding of a resolution passed some time since, authorizing those in charge of the erection of the new Post-office to put up a fence, and directing that the Commissioners of Parks take charge of the City property.

BASE-BALL.

Union vs. Atlantic—Game Postponed.

The game announced to be played between the Union and Atlantic Clubs at Brooklyn, yesterday, did not take place, owing to the rain. These clubs will not now play together until they meet in the series of grand matches for the championship. All their games hitherto have been but mere "social," or practice games.

Union vs. Eckford—Contest Today.

These clubs will play a game together at Tremont, today, on which occasion a fine contest may be anticipated. Trains will leave for the ground at 2 P. M. and 2½ P. M.

Athletic vs. Forest City, of Rockford.

The Athletics, after defeating the Cincinnati and Chicago nines, were yesterday defeated by the noted Green Stockings of the Forest City Club, of Rockford, by a score of 15 to 10. This game affords another striking illustration of the folly of going into a match with too much confidence of winning. The Athletics thought they had a "soft thing" after learning of the easy defeat of the same nine by the Mutuals and Harvards.

The Grand Match on Saturday.

The grand match between picked nines of New-York and Brooklyn, arranged for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. PICCOT, promises to be a very fine contest. The two cities will be represented by excellent players, and after the ball match there is to be a grand match at La Crosse. Mr. ASHBURY, of the *Cambria*, and the owner of the *Dauntless* are to be guests of Mr. CAMMEYER on the occasion. The match takes place on Saturday, at 3 P. M., on the Union Grounds.

Lacrosse.

The game to be played on the Union Grounds, Saturday, at the Piccot benefit, will prove very interesting and exciting. It will be Brooklyn vs. New-York—the white caps representing Brooklyn and the reds New-York. The first twelve who are to do battle for the Club against the crack organizations of the Dominion will be chosen from among the players at this game. The Club leaves for Montreal on the 18th inst. On Saturday they will throw their new Club flag (recently presented by a prominent banker) to the winds for the first time. We understand Mr. ASHBURY, of yacht fame, will honor the occasion by hoisting the flag. He will thus also be enabled to witness the national games of the United States and Canadas.

Confidence Operators Arrested.

GEORGE BAKER and MICHAEL WELSH were arrested in Jersey City, last evening, on a charge of having attempted to defraud an immigrant, LOUIS SCHAFFER by name, out of $800. SCHAFFER was about to sail for Europe, and was on his way to the vessel when WELSH introduced himself as a fellow-passenger. They had been but a few minutes together when BAKER stepped up and presented to WELSH a bill, amounting to $300. WELSH had no ready cash with him; would SCHAFFER cash a draft on London? SCHAFFER was in the act of acceding, when Detective STRATFORD, who had watched the proceeding, took the two operators into custody. SCHAFFER could not stay to press the charge, and they were discharged. They were immediately rearrested on suspicion of having some months ago defrauded an immigrant on his way to California, and are held for examination.

Defrauding the Revenue by Disguising Stamps.

A distiller in Hoboken named MCGINNESS was arrested by United States Detective MCDONOUGH on a charge of attempting to defraud the revenue by disguising the gauger's stamps on his liquor-barrels. Commissioner MUIRHEAD, of Jersey City, held him to answer in $5,000 bail. The detective had discovered two barrels of whisky, the stamps upon which had been tampered with, in a saloon on the Paterson Plank-road, kept by one LOUISE GUILLAND. Upon inquiring he was informed that they had been purchased from the accused. On searching his establishment a number of barrels were discovered upon which the gauger marks had been disfigured.

A New Railroad in New-Jersey.

The organization of the Longwood Valley Railroad Company was completed on Tuesday, Aug. 2, at a meeting of the directors held at Dover, N. J. The following are the officers elect: President, CHARLES MCFARLAN, Dover; Treasurer, JOHN D. CHAMPLIN, Jr., New-York; Secretary and Attorney, J. H. NEIGHBOUR, Dover; Executive Committee, CHARLES MCFARLAN, J. D. CHAMPLIN, M. G. MOIRS. The survey will begin next week, under direction of EDWARD CANFIELD, Chief Engineer. The line runs from a point on the New-York State line near Stirling, to a point on the Morris and Essex Railroad, a short distance west of Dover.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Patrick Kearney; robbery.	9	The People vs. Simon Bernard; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. John Anderson; robbery.	10	The People vs. James Conway, Michael Ward, and others; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. Frederick Segner; felonious assault and battery.	11	The People vs. William Harney; larceny from the person.
4	The People vs. Thomas O'Brien; felonious assault and battery.	12	The People vs. Louis Best; larceny from the person.
5	The People vs. John Dugan; felonious assault and battery.	13	The People vs. Paul Kelly; rape.
6	The People vs. Edward Cooper; obtaining goods by false pretenses.	14	The People vs. Adam Lang; rape.
7	The People vs. Joseph Gregory; grand larceny.	15	The People vs. Daniel McGrath, Thomas McGrath and William Brown; robbery.
8	The People vs. John Burke; grand larceny.		

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 4.

By Judge Freedman.

Fowler vs. Brownfield; motion denied with $10 costs, and temporary injunction dissolved.

THE WAR OF THE BILL-POSTERS.

Amos F. Learned vs. John Mahon.—In this case the plaintiff asked for relief by way of injunction against the defendant, restraining him from trespassing on certain bill-posting domain to which he (plaintiff) claimed an exclusive right. The injunction has been granted by Judge FREEDMAN, covering nineteen different premises described in plaintiff's complaint, and denied as to three, because the license was revocable and had been revoked; as to one because there was no proof of authority in the clerk who gave the permission; as to one because there was no proof of authority in the lessee, and as to another for the reason that no such fence as that described in the complaint existed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 4.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, AUG. 4—P. M.

The extra Cunard steamer *Siberia*, for England, carried out today $1,584,000 in Gold. This large shipment was quite as much a surprise as the small sums sent out by the *Cuba* and the *Manhattan* yesterday. The exports of the two days amount to about two and a half million of dollars. The additions likely to be made to this sum by Saturday's steamers depend, as far as we are able to arrive at the situation in England, upon the extent of the Cotton bills in abeyance in Liverpool in consequence of the failures in the trade advised by Cable. An old and highly respectable house went down yesterday, and all their acceptances, together with other bills in default drawn from this side against the May and June shipments of Cotton, impose upon our Bankers here the necessity of covering the reclamations or losses on the Cotton pledged for these bills, in Gold or sight Exchange. This, at last, enters into the causes influencing Gold shipments, after the active return of United States 5-20s has confessedly ceased. One of the large New-Orleans Banks is reported as holding £150,000 in the shape of reclamations upon protested Cotton bills. Other Bankers, here, are supposed to hold inadequate security on their Cotton Exchange purchased late in May and through the month of June, and while the chances of ultimate loss may not prove seriously against them, they are reasonably solicitous to place funds on the other side to make good all possible deficiencies.

The Bank of England today further advanced the rate of interest to 6 ℔ cent. Whether this be deemed a precautionary measure only, or an evidence of existing distrust in the London market, the measure is not without its influence here, although the announcement today, coupled as it was with additional Cotton failures in Liverpool, and the large Gold shipment by the *Siberia*, failed to advance Gold beyond 122@121¾ ℔ cent. The sight rates of Exchange and Cable transfers of Gold on London, are ⅛@¼ ℔ cent stiffer than yesterday, and the rates on 60-day bills somewhat unsettled. Sight Bills are 110¾@110¼ ℔ cent.; Cable transfers, 111¼@111⅛ ℔ cent.; 60-day Bills, Bank signatures, 109¼ ℔ cent.

Our own Money market is undisturbed by the occurrences abroad. Being on the Greenback basis, there is no reason why it should be adversely affected at present, especially in the absence of active speculation on the Stock Exchange or in Merchandise or in the Gold Room. The Gold Room is singularly free from excitement. While the prevailing feeling is in favor of getting the very best price for all the Gold demanded by foreign interests for export, there is not the slightest distrust in our Legal Tender Currency or the relative position of the Country to the War troubles in Europe. The mercantile calculation is not an unreasonable one, that our consumption of foreign Merchandise will go on as usual, probably increasing 5 to 10 ℔ cent. over the last fiscal year, as last year increased 7½ ℔ cent over the previous year, and that our Exports of cereals and provisions will be enhanced by the exceptional condition of War and the partial failure of the harvest on the Continent.

The announcement by Cable that Specie payments in Paris are partially suspended is explained by some authorities on the Street to mean that the French Government in place of borrowing five hundred million of francs has created this sum of Treasury paper, which like our own Greenbacks during and since the War against Rebellion, will be made the basis of all general transactions. The vast sum of Gold in the Bank of France will be held in reserve for the exigencies of the War, and Bank of France Notes redeemed, if demanded, in Silver. The announcement today further restricts the drawing of Bills on Paris, and will turn all Continental remittances to London.

The Public Funds are better today by ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. than yesterday. The amount of 5-20s to the Sinking Fund was unexpectedly light, and the amount coming from Europe has fallen below the weekly demand to supply the Sinking Fund purchases of the Treasury. The 1867s advanced to 109@109⅛ ℔ cent. on the Street, and the sums offering are unusually small.

OFFERS OF 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

[illegible]

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF 5-20S, AUG. 4.

[illegible]

After the foregoing operations at the Treasury the 5-20s of 1867 and 1862 made a further advance at the Second Board to 109¼ ℔ cent. for the former, and 110¼ ℔ cent. for 1862s. The 5-20s of 1865, July and January, were taken at 109¼ ℔ cent., seller 60 days, equal to 110¼ ℔ cent. 60 days hence, interest by the Stock Exchange rule on time contracts being at the rate of 6 ℔ cent. per annum. The 10-40s, 5 ℔ cents, sold at 107¼ ℔ cent.

The Railway market continues to show but limited transactions in the New-York and Western Roads, and prices to-day, if anything, are rather lower than the average figures of Wednesday. The impression is that the Street is getting quite *short* of some of these Stocks, an occurrence not unusual through a dull season, since there are too many operators in the Board and in the Long Room to be supported in some way to remain altogether idle. If, therefore, they discover no immediate "movement" among the Bull cliques for "a rise," they take their chances by selling short for a profit in the opposite direction. In the present season the question of the affect of the War in Europe enters into the calculation.

After the Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night: The Gold market continued steady, the Public Funds firm, Foreign Exchange stiff, Money easy, and the Railway speculation dull:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 4.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	107	107¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¼	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109	109¼
American Gold Coin	121¾	121⅞
Bills on London, at sight	110½	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60	60
New-York Central and Hudson	91¾	92
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87¾	87⅞
Reading Railroad	94⅞	95⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113¾	113⅝
North-western Common	81¼	81¼
North-western Preferred	86	84⅜
Pacific Mail Company	39½	39⅛
St. Paul Preferred	76⅜	76
St. Paul Common	58⅜	59⅛
Lake Shore	89⅛	89⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅞	33⅛
New-Jersey Central	100	100⅛
Toledo and Wabash	48⅞	48⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4.

Gold receipts	$677,476 66
Gold payments	1,182,880 30
Gold balance	89,935,461 73
Currency receipts	1,787,880 23
Currency payments	284,268 36
Currency balance	15,921,577 63
Customs	558,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

The interest and coupons on the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST.

ALABAMA.

STATE EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS.

For sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

200 7 per cent. bonds Wayne Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.

250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA, PRICE, 93 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	15	Rosin, bbls	1,332
Cotton, bales	37	Pork, bbls	15
Copper, bbls	27	Beef, pkgs	30
Copper, cakes	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs	5	Lard, pkgs	120
Eggs, bbls	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	20,106	Butter, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Cheese, boxes	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Oil, Lard, bbls	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pkgs	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]
Hops, bales	15	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Leather, sides	3,276	Starch, boxes	1,200
Sp. Turpentine, bbls	267		

The export clearances, since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Lorton Brown*, for Venice and Trieste—11,529 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Parana*, for London—Wheat, Ashes, Presses, 761 cases Sewing-machines, 11 cases Shoe [illegible], 20 cases Tacks, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 36 hhds. Tobacco, 100 boxes Tobacco, 5 cases Toys, 17 pkgs. Hardware, 21 cases Guns and Ammunition, 1 bales Canvas, 26 boxes Cheese.

By the bark *North Flag*, for Cork—33,631 bushels Wheat.

By the schr. *Annie Lewis*, for Gibraltar—5,500 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Loudon*, for Bristol—33,307 bushels Wheat, 300 bbls. Rosin, 11 hhds. Tallow.

By the bark *Ellen Moore*, for London—330 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,300 cases and 1,675 bbls. Naphtha.

By the steamer *Siberia*, for Liverpool—130 tierces Beef, 100 bbls. Pork, 42,007 bushels Wheat, 94 bales Cotton, 5 cases Sugars, 30 bags Coffee, 11 cases Sewing-machines.

ASHES—Have been salable and steady at $6 50@$6 75 for Pots, and [illegible] 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—In Brazils there was not much doing; holders of the better qualities, however, remained firm in their views. We notice sales of 2,400 bags Santos ex *Salacia*, and at Hampton Roads, to go to Baltimore, 4,000 bags Rio ex *Robeson*. East and West India Coffees are quiet. Within the last few days sales have been made of 600 bags Maracaibo and 371 bags Laguayra in lots for consumption at prices within the quoted range. We quote: Java at 20c.@ [illegible]c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@18c.; Laguayra at 16½c.@ 18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@ 19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18½c.; Manila, 18c.@19c.; Mexican, 15c.@ 18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ocana, 15c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—The market for Cotton on the spot was quiet and prices were easier. The offerings were fair and the demand limited to small lots for spinners' use. Sales 559 bales for prompt delivery, including 558 to spinners and 25 to speculators; also 1,300 bales for forward delivery, including 400 bales for August at 17c., 200 bales for September at 16¾c., 500 bales for October at 16⅛c., and 200 bales for November at 16⅛c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas
Ordinary	14⅞	15	15⅛	15¼
Good Ordinary	17	17⅛	17¼	17⅜
Low Middling	18¾	19	19⅛	19¼
Middling	19¾	20	20⅛	20¼
Good Middling	21¾	21	21⅛	21¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite limited supply, and held with more firmness, on a moderate inquiry, chiefly for good shipping grades, which have been difficult to procure in lines at current rates, either for prompt or forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,500 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at from $5 70@$6 25, chiefly at $5 90@6 20; inferior to very good Extra State, at $5 45@$6 60; good to very choice do. at $6 80@$7 20; poor to good shipping Extra Western, at $5 40@$6 80; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, at $6 40@$7 00. [illegible] bbls. Extra State, for September delivery, at $6 75 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℔ bbl	$4 50@$5 75
Sour Flour	5 50@ 6 35
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 25
Extra State	6 40@ 7 20
Extra City, shipping grades	6 25@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping grades	6 40@ 6 80
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 00

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at former prices; sales reported since our last of 1,000 bbls., in lots, [illegible] ℔ bbl. for poor to fair Ordinary, and $7 50@$10 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request, within the range of $5 00@$6 00 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales, 470 bbls. Corn-meal has been in request and steady at $5 20@ $6 05 for Yellow and White Western, $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey, $6 for Southern and Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary extras, ℔ bbl	$5 75@$6 40
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	6 40@ 7 50
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	7 50@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	5 00@ 6 00
Corn-meal, Jersey and Western	5 25@ 6 25
Corn-meal, Brandywine	6 25@ 6 00

GRAIN—There has been more call for Red and Amber Wheat, mainly on speculative account, though to a fair extent for milling purposes, at an advance of about 2c. ℔ bushel, closing strong and buoyant. No. 1 Spring Wheat has been scarce and quiet. A load of prime was purchased by a local miller at $1 47 ℔ bushel. No. 2 Spring and grades below that standard have been in slack demand, mostly for shipment, and with free offering, particularly of soft and warm parcels, prices have been depressed and declining. White Wheat has been very quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 158,500 bushels, part in store, including White Western, at $1 65@$1 75; very inferior to choice Red and Amber Western at $1 42½@$1 60, closing at $1 60 for prime Amber, in store; No. 1 Spring at $1 47 for prime; No. 2 Spring at $1 30@$1 33 for boat-loads poor to good Milwaukee, with car-lots of prime at $1 40, and $1 23@$1 31 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring chiefly at $1 20 @$1 22; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 05@$1 12; White Genesee at $1 85; Amber State at $1 60; new Amber Indiana at $1 59@$1 60; new White Ohio at $1 85; Amber Ohio, part at $1 59@$1 60; new White Tennessee at $1 75@$1 80, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in quite moderate demand at lower and drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,000 bushels at 91c.@ 99c. for poor to very good new Mixed Western, in boat-loads, closing at 98c. for Sound loads; $1@$1 02 for car-loads choice do.; $1 05@$1 08 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 05@$1 08 for White do.; and 85c.@90c. for Unsound, ℔ bushel. Rye has been scarce and quiet since our last on a basis of $1 02@$1 25 for Western and State poor to choice, ℔ bushel. Barley has been very dull at about former rates. Barley Malt has been in fair request at from $1 10@$1 25 for Western and State and Canada, ℔ bushel. 3,000 bushels Canada West were sold at $1 30 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in moderate supply and demand at stronger prices for White and easier rates for Mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,600 bushels at 55c.@58c. for inferior to very good Mixed Western; 64c.@67c. for good to choice White State and Ohio ℔ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair request at 85c.@ 95c. for shipping, at $1@$1 30 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 60c.@$1 15 as extremes for Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at from 10c.@ 25c. for crop of 1869 ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.; Wisconsin, 8c.@15c.@20c.; Western, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigan, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c. @3c. ℔ lb. The receipts have been — bales; exports — bales.

MOLASSES—The market presented no new feature. The demand was light, and holders inclined to realize. We did not hear of any business. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c. @55c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ℔ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old-Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@25c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	28c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	27c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@55c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has met with a light sale, with prices ruling weak. Sales are 249 bbls. at 35½c.@40c. ℔ gallon, closing at 39c. merchantable order. Resins have met with very little alteration, with prices to some extent nominal. 500 bbls. Strained were sold at $1 70. Tar has sold largely to the paving companies at about late prices. Sales have been 2,400 bbls. at $1 80 for Newberne and Washington, and $1 90@$2 25 for Wilmington.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower, with a limited business reported. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., all told, at $30@ $30 20, chiefly at $30 for Western Mess; $31@$31 25 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29 25 for City Thin Mess; $32 50@$33 for City Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut-meats continue quiet at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 114 pkgs. at 12½c. @13½c. for Shoulders; 13½c.@14c. for Pickled and smoked Western and City Hams; 23c.@25c. for bagged do. ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive at about 15¼c.@ 16c. for City Cured, Long Clear and Long Cut Middles ℔ lb. Lard has been in less request and quoted cheaper, closing heavily; sales have been reported since our last of 290 tcs. and bbls. at 15¼c.@ 17¼c. for poor, No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¾c.@16¾c. for City, and 16¾c.@17c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ℔ lb.; also, 250 tcs. prime Steam, seller September, at 17c. ℔ lb. Beef has been quiet since our last at uniform rates; sales have been reported since our last of 140 bbls. in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 for Extra Mess, ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef continued quiet at $27@$29 for Prime Mess; $30@ $31 for Indian Mess; $33 50 for Extra City India Mess, ℔ tierce. Beef Hams have been neglected and nominal at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western, ℔ bbl. Butter continues in request, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@40c., the day's receipts were — pkgs. Cheese has been in demand at 9c.@14¼c. as the extremes for very common to fine Factory, new and old. The day's receipts were — boxes. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 5,512 pkgs., being about sufficient to cover the requirements of the market, which are always extremely light during the hot weather. Prices are higher, owing to small supply, as most dealers decline to risk the loss on Butter occasioned by heat while on the way to market. The dry weather in a few of the dairy counties of this State has again started the delusion of short crop, which has caused so many wrecks and disasters to the Butter trade, and per contra, we state, again, from recent personal observation, that the shortage of Butter by drouth in certain counties is more than counterbalanced in others, where rains have been plentiful; by an excess to make over that of last year, and that as the "Fall feed" is now well assured throughout the country by recent rains, that a full average crop of Butter will surely await the wants of consumers and the trade. The market closes quiet and heavy at our quotations:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ℔ lb	34@35
State firkins, light colored, ℔ lb	30@33
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ℔ lb	34@35
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ℔ lb	30@33
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ℔ lb	30@32
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ℔ lb	25@28
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ℔ lb	36@40
New-York State, fresh pails, ℔ lb	33@40
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ℔ lb	30@40
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ℔ lb	26@28
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ℔ lb	23@25
Western tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb	24@27
Western tubs, ordinary, ℔ lb	20@23
Western firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	20@22
Common White Western and State, ℔ lb	15@17

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 67,389 boxes, and the exports for the same period are 54,679 boxes of 50 lbs. each. The demand for local and coastwise trade is quite dull, and trade exceedingly limited. The market generally is devoid of all tone and impulse, and nothing but really extra factories in prime order will command the attention of exporters or our outside quotations. Common to fair qualities of stock are very plenty, freely offered, and are generally sold at about buyers' prices. Our quotations are unchanged.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ℔ lb	14@14½
State Factories, fair to good, ℔ lb	12@13
State Factories, ordinary, ℔ lb	9@11
State Factories, skimmed, ℔ lb	4@ 5
State Farm Dairies, ℔ lb	12@13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ℔ lb	8@11
Western, fair to good, ℔ lb	12@13
Western ordinary, ℔ lb	8@11

PETROLEUM—There was quite a "panicky" feeling in the market today, with a strong disposition to realize at the lowest point reached. Shippers were backward and did not take any important lots. Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 1,000 bbls. at 12½c., but at the close was offered at 12½c. Crude in shipping order quoted at 16½c. Crude on the Creek sold much lower, with 5,000 bbls. disposed of on the lower basis at $[illegible]. Refined was obtainable at 26c. with no business in full parcels reported. For Philadelphia delivery the market for Refined is down to 25c. for August, with considerable offered at this figure. Sales are 6,000 bbls. at 25¼c.@25¾c.@26c.

RICE—There has been a moderate business at full prices. Sales, 500 bags Rangoon, duty paid, at 7⅞c.@7¾c., currency, ℔ lb. Carolina was quiet but steady, at 8c.@9¼c.

SUGAR—The market for Raw was less active, but prices remain steady. Holders offered a moderate quantity of stock, but buyers were not inclined to operate beyond current wants. Sales have been made of 1,000 hhds., at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. for Cuba; 9½c. for English Islands; 11c.@11⅛c. for Porto Rico; and 600 boxes Havana at 9⅛c.@12⅛c. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; fair to good grocery grades, 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; good to choice grocery grades, at 10⅞c.@11c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10⅞c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10⅜c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars were steady at 12⅞c.@14⅛c. as extremes.

SEED—For Linseed there has been a better sale, with 4,000 bags sold, to arrive, on private terms, and 1,000 bags in Boston at $2 17½, gold.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 116,000 lbs. at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. for Inferior to Choice; 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@15¼c.; 21,000 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at drooping prices. Sales 300 bbls. at $1 03@$1 03½, closing heavily at about $1 03, ℔ gallon. Receipts, — bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet since our last and quoted irregular. For Liverpool there were taken 500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. 4½d. ℔ bbl., and 1,500 boxes Cheese at 30s. ℔ ton. For London, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 10d. ℔ bushel. For Bristol, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 4s. ℔ bbl., and 20,000 bushels Wheat at 12d. ℔ bushel.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph E. Sheridan, Joseph Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Maddox, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, 8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Miss. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, No. 585 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera.) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....5
Two copies, one year.....9
Five copies, one year.....20
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
Five copies, one year.....13
Ten copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year.....50
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3
Subscriptions to circles of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rates.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after Six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify it properly, and it will be inserted in the appropriate column next morning.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 84 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 49 East 125th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at the same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DERBIG, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The importance of the French victory at Saarbrück, it is claimed, is due much to the fact that the heights form a key to the railway approaches to Treves. Fourteen Prussian soldiers, captured in the attack, passed through Metz on Wednesday. The Prussian wounded, it is said, receive the same care as the French. During the action the French bands played the "Marseillaise." In the Prussian accounts of the affair the garrison at Saarbrück is termed feeble; the forces held the city until the French advanced in three columns, when they retired to a position north of the town to observe the enemy. The German loss is stated to be two officers and seventy men, and the troops are said to have been admirably cool. A reserve of 100,000 men are encamped in front of Berlin. The Union Club of that city have accepted a heavy wager laid by M. THOMAS, of Paris, that the French would enter the Prussian capital on or before the 15th inst. Forage is scarce in the Rhine Provinces, and cavalry horses are suffering thereby. On Wednesday, Gen. MCMAHON, accompanied by his Chief of Staff, made a survey of the Rhine, from Kehl Bridge to Brumuch, twenty miles distant, and it is conjectured that he, with the "African" Army, will soon make a rapid advance, crossing the river at Carlsruhe, and strike for Frankfort. The movement, it is reported, will be made on Saturday.

GRAMMONT has issued another circular in Paris, in which he reaffirms that aggressive propositions came from Berlin, and charges BISMARCK with falsehood, uttered, as he says, through fear. The Empress presided at the Council of Ministers, at the Tuileries, yesterday. NAPOLEON, it is said, will issue a decree making the "Marseillaise" the national air of France. OFFENBACH has composed a war song entitled "God speed the Emperor." The French Hospital Service has 24,000 beds already prepared for the wounded. Prince CHARLES of Roumania, it is reported in Paris, refuses to accede to the demand of Prussia to remove his agent in that city, because he took an active part in procuring the renunciation of the Spanish crown by LEOPOLD, the father of the Prince. The official report of the Bank of England made public yesterday, shows a decrease in specie of $400,000 since the last report. The rate of discount has been still further increased one per cent, more, it is stated for political effect than financial necessity. English ports are rapidly filling with German vessels anxious to escape French cruisers. A circular has recently appeared which is well received in London, in which Señor SAGASTA defends Spain from the charge of having been the cause of the war. The arrival of Count DE CAUMONT LA FORCE in London is rumored, with a special message from GRAMMONT assuring the Government that France will respect the neutrality of Belgium. His reception, it is added was a cool one. In the British Parliament last night, the debates were constantly interrupted with questions pertaining to the war, but no definite replies were made by those authorized to speak for the country. A meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has been called to consider the policy of a petition to the Government to prohibit the exportation of arms and ammunition.

Portugal has officially declared neutrality in the contest. The Hungarian Diet, on Wednesday, declared in favor of Austrian neutrality. A dispatch from Copenhagen states that the Danish Government is struggling to maintain a neutral position, but that the popular clamor is in favor of France, and the excitement, perhaps, ungovernable. The Belgian Chambers have been called to meet on Monday next.

Although perhaps unnecessary, a dispatch from Washington officially reiterates the statement that Gen. SHERIDAN applied for a leave of absence and went abroad merely as an observer of events, and as a private individual. The North German steamer *Leipzig* arrived at Baltimore yesterday, from Bremen. A Scandinavian meeting was held at Chicago on Wednesday evening, at which resolutions favoring France were adopted.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Earl of KIMBERLY was waited upon in London on Wednesday by a deputation from Newfoundland, asking that the British troops now in the Province might remain as a protection in case of a Fenian raid. They were given to understand that the provinces must protect themselves....The ministerial Whitebait dinner at Greenwich, usual before the adjournment of Parliament, is to be omitted this year....The Petroleum bill pending in the House of Lords will, if passed, it is said, almost break up the traffic....A cotton broker of Liverpool, said to be well known in this country, is reported to have absconded with liabilities amounting to $30,000....Proposals for a line of weekly steamers, to take the place of the German lines, have been opened at Antwerp, and the Belgian Government says it is ready to accept the first satisfactory offer....A large meeting was recently held at Madrid, Spain, at which the Society for the Abolition of Slavery was reorganized. CASTELAR was elected President....A Lisbon dispatch states that Don FERNANDO has accepted a proffer of the crown of Spain.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., states that Hon. ALEMEY T. MORGAN, (white,) a lawyer of some ability and a Republican Senator in the State Senate, was married on Wednesday night to Miss CARRIE HIGGINS, (colored,) at that place. The ceremony was performed by a colored clergyman, and the event created some excitement. MORGAN was a Colonel of a Michigan regiment during the war.

Rumors of an overissue of stock of the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway to the amount of $300,000 are current in Baltimore, and JOHN L. CRAWFORD, the Secretary of the Company, has resigned his office.

The returns of the recent elections in Kentucky come in slowly, but as far as heard from the Democrats in most instances have elected their tickets.

The Treasurer of Dodge County, Nebraska, yesterday, advertised for sale all the Union Pacific Railway lands in the county, for non-payment of taxes.

Fifteen students graduated at the University of Vermont, at Burlington, yesterday. At the Alumni dinner on Wednesday, Judge EMMENDOF, of this City, presided.

JOHN BALDY and WILLIAM DUNCAN, on trial for the past two days in Philadelphia, for an assault on a Miss JARVIS, a few weeks ago, were both convicted, yesterday, and each sentenced to thirty-two years' confinement in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $5,000, the full penalty of the law, for their crime.

The Republican State Central Committee, which met at Saratoga Springs yesterday, decided that the State Convention should be held at that place on the 7th of September.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company yesterday raised the money due for the lease of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and deposited it in Boston.

Archbishop PURCELL is to be tendered a grand reception, at his home in Cincinnati, on his return from the Ecumenical Council. A meeting was held in that city, on Wednesday evening, to make the necessary arrangements.

The Central Executive Committee of the Conservative Party of Virginia have issued an address recommending that no Congressional nominations be made until the State is redistricted.

A man named JAMES W. BREEN entered the office of W. A. SANDICK, at Louisville, Ky., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and attempted to shoot him. The latter defended himself, and in the melee BREEN received two pistol wounds which will probably prove fatal. No cause is assigned for the attempted assault.

A riot is reported to have occurred at Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Ky., on Monday evening, in which one white man and three or four black men were killed, and over twenty others wounded.

In a game of base-ball at Rockford, Ill., yesterday, the Forest City, of that place, defeated the Athletics, of Philadelphia, by a score of fifteen to ten.

The Columbus woolen mills, located at Columbus, Ohio, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $25,000. A man named MARK NEWMAN was killed during the fire by falling off a wall.

The annual exposition of textile fabrics was opened at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, with every indication that it would be a success. Addresses were made by a large number of gentlemen. On the same day the fifth annual Fair of the Tobacco Trade Association was held in Cincinnati. It was well attended, and the results satisfactory.

The temperance people of Michigan held a mass Convention in Detroit, on Wednesday, and placed in nomination a full State ticket for the coming State election.

The noted trotting mare *Lady Thorn* fell from a bridge, while being led into a car at Rochester, yesterday, and dislocated her hip. The accident, it is said, will probably disqualify her for the turf.

Hon. WM. S. LINCOLN, ex-member of Congress from this State, was assaulted yesterday at Washington, at the depot, by Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR, ex-member of Congress from Virginia. The assault was made with a cane, and was caused by alleged calumnious statements made by LINCOLN against SEGAR in regard to the re-charter of the Fredericksburg and Alexandria Railway. The latter was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000, which was furnished.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the Long Branch Races. Although greeted with a lively thunderstorm the attendance was large. *Enquirer* won the Robins Stakes; *McKinney* the Two-year Old Purse; *R. B. Connolly* the Selling Race, and *Rapture* the Gentleman's Cup.

The inquest in the case of BENJAMIN NATHAN was begun by Coroner ROLLINS yesterday. The Police officers and workmen acquainted with the event of the murder were examined before the jury by Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS, after which the inquest was adjourned to Monday next.

At the regular meeting of the Dock Commissioners, yesterday, a new plan for the improvement of our water front was submitted by Mr. DOW and ordered on file.

The annual State Fair this year, will in completeness of arrangements equal, if not excel, any before held. No side-shows or candy venders will be allowed on the ground, and no cattle will be permitted to run at large. The fair will commence on Sept. 30, and continue four days on the grounds at Waverly.

The property belonging to the City of Morristown is under seizure made by the Sheriff of the County to satisfy a judgment of $1,100, obtained by Mr. JACOB VANATTA.

France on Her Defense.

There are people who profess to see in warfare the one point on which the human race have made absolutely no progress. The hordes of primitive men who, on the strength of a more fatal kind of flint arrow-heads than their neighbors, made war on an adjacent tribe, furnish, in the opinion of such critics, an exact counterpart to the modern nations, who no sooner possess an improved fire-arm than they show an unbridled haste to try its effect on the field of battle. Admitting the radically barbarous principle that underlies all warfare, it is a very noticeable fact that each successive outbreak of hostilities finds the belligerents more desirous than ever of setting themselves right with the rest of the world in regard to the purity of the motives that impelled them to fight. Of the two nations now engaged in actual conflict, France has assuredly been the most severely arraigned at the bar of civilization and humanity. Even in quarters where she might reasonably have expected sympathy on the score of previous alliance and mutual services, the flimsy pretext on which she entered into the quarrel has caused other grounds on which it may have become inevitable to be lost sight of, and thus she has been forced to occupy, in the estimation of other nations, the position of actual aggressor, and therefore of the Power directly responsible for the contest now in progress.

The attempts already made by the French Government to vindicate the technical justice of its declaration of war against Prussia have been but partially successful. They have all virtually resolved themselves into the statement that the growing ascendency of Prussia was dangerous to the freedom of Germany, to the existence of Austria, to the safety of France, and, therefore, to the peace of Europe. The Germans have already given the most emphatic rebuff to foreign intervention in their affairs by hastening to enroll themselves without reserve or hesitation under the banner of the King of Prussia. Austria has probably already begun to pray to be saved from such exhibitions of friendly concern, and Europe generally has unequivocally expressed its conviction that France would have had a much stronger claim to the title of a peace-maker had she accepted the mediation of neutral Powers which was so strongly pressed upon her. Apparently chafing under what they consider a grievous misapprehension, the French Cabinet return once more to the task of self-defense, and to judge by the sample transmitted by telegraph, have omitted another elaborate vindication of the position whose ultimate settlement now rests with the strongest battalions.

All unprejudiced observers have already concluded that France has a much stronger case against Prussia on the general basis of a rivalry which only the sword could settle, than on any special point on which she chose to join issue with that Power. The diplomacy of Berlin has, in fact, been more than a match for that of Paris, and the somewhat declamatory sentences quoted from the Duke of GRAMMONT'S circular do not tend to raise our estimate either of the ability or the candor of the late foreign policy of France. It is doubtless perfectly true that proposals for mutual disarmament were made by France to Prussia, but most people will be inclined to think, as Count BISMARCK seems to have done, that the sincerity of these proposals was open to question. "Preoccupied" as she may have been "with the development of her political institutions," the fact is now patent to the world that France has been steadily preparing for a great struggle, and that when the moment arrived she was in a more advanced stage of preparation than Prussia. It is obvious that her readiness to fight had a pretty intimate connection with her opinion as to the outrage "which no nation could accept without incurring contempt." In fact, the present attempt at labored defense, like those that have preceded it, only serves to show that good as the general grounds of the quarrel may in many respects have been, its special occasion was, on the part of France, ill-chosen.

The Mystery Not Unsolved.

The Coroner's investigation, yesterday, contributed little to the solution of the mystery which still enshrouds the Nathan murder. But it threw some additional light upon points that have been controverted, upset some stories that have been industriously circulated, and to a certain extent cleared the way for the more exhaustive inquiry which has yet to come.

First, as to the two carpenters who were at work in the house on the day preceding the murder. Both seem completely absolved from suspicion. They fully explain their whereabouts, verify their statements clearly, and pass unscathed through a very searching investigation. Their testimony is in other respects interesting. The early statements in regard to the ease with which, during the day time, ingress and egress might be effected, unobserved, are confirmed. There seems, indeed, to have been an inexplicable remissness in this respect on the part of those charged with the safe keeping of the house. And, entrance once effected, the facilities for concealment were unusually great. Coalbins down-stairs, closets and a tank upstairs, were available without difficulty. These witnesses never saw in any part of the house the iron "dog" with which the murder is supposed to have been effected. The allegation that it had been used some time previous by ship carpenters who were employed to caulk the stable floor, is disproved.

Yet more prevalent rumors respecting Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN are corrected by the testimony of the patrolman, whom the sons, FREDERICK and WASHINGTON, jointly called after the discovery of the murder. They were together upon the door-steps at the time—both undressed. The socks of one were blood-stained, and his shirt-front was largely smeared with blood. But it was FREDERICK, not WASHINGTON, whose socks and shirt were thus stained. So far as the policeman saw, WASHINGTON was without spot or stain. We do not adduce the fact to transfer from one brother to the other the horrible suspicion which sensation-mongers have persistently cultivated, but to correct an almost universal misapprehension upon a point concerning which there has been believed to be no room for doubt. A suggestive fact, now for the first time stated, is that the bloody foot-prints which formed so distinct a track down stairs and across the marble floor of the hall to the front door—all led one way. There were no foot-steps tending upstairs, or elsewhere than toward the door. The stories about distinct finger-marks, or other traces of blood, here and there, are now pronounced fiction. The door itself was closed a few seconds before the patrolman was called in. He had just passed the door, and saw that it was shut. One of the sons—the officer cannot say which—seems to have had a different opinion, which, however, he did not attempt to maintain against the policeman's positive statement. The same officer passed the house at 1½, and again at 4½, on the same morning, and on both occasions, having tried the door, as required by the rules of the force, found it fast.

Three hours, it will be observed, elapsed between the two periods at which the officer passed the house. The extent of his beat made more frequent passing-by impossible. The circumstance strikingly exemplifies the inadequacy of the present force to meet the obvious wants of the City. A locality that for three consecutive hours, at the most critical part of the night, is without the visits of a policeman, affords inviting ground for burglar or assassin.

The Coroner has still before him the most essential features of his inquiry. These he must scrutinize and expose with great care, and, withal, fearless impartiality, or his work will be held to be undone. It is to be regretted that an adjournment of the inquiry until Monday has been rendered necessary, for certainly much very important evidence is even now available. The sooner all the facts of the case are made known the better. Up to this moment the official contributions to the stock of positive knowledge upon the shocking subject have been scanty and inconclusive.

Weapons of the Two Armies.

Nothing is more natural than that reports precisely contradictory of each other should reach us concerning the efficiency of the weapons of the French and Prussian Armies. We printed on Wednesday a telegraphic dispatch epitomizing an article from the London *Times*, in which it is argued that the French arm, the Chassepot, on account of its fouling speedily, will prove far less effective than the needle-gun. On the same page we printed extracts from the Parisian namesake of this journal, the *Temps*, setting forth that the needle-gun must necessarily, from its construction, foul sooner than the Chassepot, and that consequently the French must possess in this respect an immense advantage. The comparative merit of the two weapons will soon be, if it has not already been, put to a crucial test. In the meantime it is hardly necessary to point out that in all human probability the Prussian Government has made numerous secret experiments with the Chassepot, and that it is quite certain the French authorities have done the same thing by the needle-gun. Some years have elapsed since both weapons were invented, and that the two armies now facing each other would ultimately have to confront them has been nearly as certain as that the sun shines. It is absurd under such circumstances to suppose that the qualities of either gun are to burst upon the leaders to whom they are opposed, in the nature of a surprise.

The *finesse* attributed to the Berlin Government as regards the explosive bullets of the Baden troops, should also be taken with grains of allowance. As the story is related by the Metz correspondent of the *Siècle*, Prussia contemplates in this matter an act of perfidy that would gain her the reprobation of the whole civilized world. Baden, we are told, refused to sign the agreement by which the five Great European Powers bound themselves not to use the explosive bullet. The theory of civilized war consists, not in killing your enemy, but in putting him *hors de combat*. Ordinary projectiles wound far oftener than they kill, so that with them this end is attained. But with the explosive balls every man hit is killed. Now, Prussia and France are debarred from using these terrible implements, but Baden, who fights side by side with Prussia, can use them at pleasure. It is threatened, in retaliation, that France will use a similar projectile, the exact nature of which has been kept a secret, but which is said to be fearfully destructive. We believe that neither side will use explosive bullets at all; since, apart from any considerations of humanity, the injuries inflicted by both would neutralize each other, while a common odium would rest on both.

The opinion seems for the moment to be gaining ground that the new weapons, instead of hastening, will have a tendency to postpone decisive results. It is thought that, inasmuch as the old theory of the writers on war, imputing the advantage to the assailant, is rendered obsolete by these weapons, which, it is claimed, rather throw superiority on the side of the defense, a campaign must consist of sieges and tactical combinations, rather than of swift and conclusive engagements in the open field. No such lightning movements as those of NAPOLEON the Great, which, beginning at Jena and Auerstadt, Oct. 14, 1806, placed him in Berlin in less than a fortnight after, are now, it is urged, to be looked for. Already reports reach us from both sides that the Prussian troops are intrenching themselves, and fringing their elaborate system of fortresses by earthworks such as were found so useful in our late civil war. If it be true that the French field artillery is as superior as by some it is supposed to be, the wisdom of this precaution becomes manifest. It has been thought that the *mitrailleuse*, which discharges perhaps forty bullets through as many tubes, would really prove no more effective than an ordinary cannon that should throw an equal number of missiles through a single tube; and the allegation is doubtless true that the experience of previous wars tends to lessen expectation of great results from complicated forms of light artillery. On the other hand the affair of Saarbrück, if we can trust the French accounts, shows that the new arm may prove of vital consequence at decisive moments of the war. The unlooked for hesitancy prior to a general engagement may be owing to a variety of causes, and apprehension of the unknown powers of the *mitrailleuse* may possibly be among the number.

A New Solution of the Educational Problem.

Bold as have been the experiments of English legislation during the past five years, it would be difficult to find among them a measure more original and comprehensive than the new Education bill which has just passed through the House of Commons. For thirty years it has been the disgrace of England that she stood alone among the progressive nations of the world in having no truly national scheme of education. The State afforded, indeed, a certain proportion of aid to schools established by the various religious denominations, but it made no provision for that steadily increasing part of the population which these failed to reach. The squabbles of Anglicans, Secularists and Dissenters have hitherto rebuked impossible the adoption of a truly comprehensive scheme of national education, and but for the advent to power of an exceptionally strong Liberal Cabinet, the settlement of the question might even yet have been indefinitely postponed. To Mr. FORSTER, who holds in Mr. GLADSTONE'S Ministry the virtual rank of Minister of Education, belongs the chief credit of the inception and successful passage of the present bill, which is, in many respects, a highly interesting legislative experiment.

Its most notable feature, and the one that has been productive of the greatest amount of discussion, is its mode of meeting the religious difficulty. In the words of an English journal, it places "every creed and every country of all creeds at liberty to exert itself on himself to the uttermost to propagate its or his opinions at discretion; to attract if it can the whole youth of the district to listen to its ideas;" while all sects are "equally forbidden to oppress the conscience of any wise, desiring education, fear the spiritual influence of those who bestow it." Let any sect, association or individual establish a public school, and they have only to comply with certain provisions as to school-pence, the hours of religious instruction, and the requisites of Government inspection, to claim from the State one-half of their annual expenditure. The quality and availability of their secular instruction being satisfactory, they are allowed to communicate any religious teaching, or none at all. If the former, it must be given at certain hours defined by Government; and under what is called a "time-table conscience clause," parents may at such times secure the absence of their children. In localities where no such denominational schools exist, or where the accommodation provided by them is deemed by the central authority inadequate to the wants of the population, the rate-payers are to be summoned to elect a School Board to supply the want by the erection of fresh schools, and to manage their affairs when erected. Into the election of these Boards a principle new to English legislation has been introduced—that of cumulative voting. Every elector has a right to vote for such number of members as may be required to constitute the Board, or to fill up vacancies that may occur in it, but he can put the entire weight of his vote to the credit of a single candidate, or otherwise distribute it as he sees fit. By such a plan of minority representation, all parties can enter into the constitution of the School Boards, and the local rates which they are empowered to levy will thus be contributed with greater willingness. In these schools, which will be supported half by local taxation and half by State funds, no religious creed or formula can be taught, and the reading of the Bible, "without note or comment," is the only directly religious exercise provided for. Even at this, the operation of the conscience clause provides for the voluntary abstention of children, should their parents so desire.

Another and highly important feature of the bill is the permission it accords to every duly elected School Board to make the attendance of children in their district compulsory. This is acknowledged as a purely tentative clause, and its extension or abrogation will depend very much on the results of its early enactment. To provide against the local authorities nullifying the intention of the bill by penuriousness or incapacity, the Education Department reserve the power of dissolving the School Board of any district when they see fit, and ordering a new election. In the event of continued inefficiency, they have the power of taking into their own hands the educational affairs of any district and of managing them by a Board appointed by themselves. Altogether the bill is of a character at once so sweeping in its reforms, and yet so eminently constructive in its aims, as to mark a new phase of British legislation, and to form in its future operation a subject of extreme interest to all friends of political and social progress.

The Weather and the Public Health.

The records of the Board of Health for last week showed an excess of 351 deaths over the corresponding period of last year. This increase is more than accounted for by the further statement that 340 children under two years of age died from Summer complaint, and eighty-five persons from sun-stroke, or the direct effects of heat. The same proportionate results are observed in Philadelphia, and therefore there is a basis of investigation into the influence upon health of the heated terms through which we are passing, irrespective of mere locality. It will be noticed that if the exceptional mortality from the two causes named be deducted from the general result in this City, the number of deaths would be less than usual at this time. The conclusion to be arrived at is, that while persons of weak physical condition are peculiarly susceptible to attack, those of average healthfulness are enabled to sustain the unusual strain upon the system caused by the present heated term. In other words, those who succumb to the heat are in too low a physical condition to resist congestion of the brain, by the healthy activity of their circulation and the soundness of their nervous system. This depressed state of the body, this weakness, may be due to a variety of causes. In adults it may come of the constant, though not necessarily excessive, use of alcoholic stimulants, by which the tissues and blood are kept in a state of chronic inflammation, which is slowly though surely destructive of their substance. A certain proportion of the victims to excessive heat are young persons to whom a resort to stimulants cannot be attributed. But there are other errors of diet which are extremely serious, and to which young people give little attention. The close confinement, also, in unhealthy workshops, and in ill-ventilated and crowded houses, is likely to be very hurtful at the period when youth is changing into manhood; and physical mischief is done which deprives the sufferer of the power to rally from the exhaustion produced by atmospheric heat.

In the case of very young infants, the influence of bad and insufficient air and ill-selected food must necessarily be more fatal. These are always in operation, but when the weakness inseparable from want of rest and the great drain of perspiration is added, there is a mortality which is alarming. The figures which the New-York and Philadelphia Boards publish on this point convey a lesson which ought not to be disregarded; and the remark also applies to the large amount of sickness and death from sunstrokes. They show that there is an unduly large proportion of population which is in a deteriorated and feeble condition in these cities. Under ordinary circumstances, and where the individual is favorably situated in respect of air and diet, the mere state of the atmosphere has comparatively little effect. But the long list of mortality brought to notice week after week, while at the same time no epidemic diseases are apparent, is a fair proof of the large number of persons who are not so situated. And this forms a sad commentary upon the misery and discomfort which are continually warring upon the crowded population by which we are surrounded.

Progress of the War.

In our cable dispatches will be found some suggestive items, showing the growth of a conviction that it will be next to impossible to localize the present struggle between France and Prussia. The sensitive indicator of English sentiment presented in the price of consols is one evidence of the increasing strength of the national apprehension that a position of neutrality will be short-lived, while the nervous anxiety shown in both Houses of Parliament to get a clue to the foreign policy of the Government, if, indeed, it has any, furnishes another. The English Press has exhibited a perfectly surprising unanimity on the question of England's irrevocable obligations to preserve at all hazards the independence of Belgium, and when contrasted with the pusillanimous foreign policy of the nation during the last decade, it sounds somewhat strangely to hear the British fleet again spoken of as "the second line of European defense." That the French envoy who is reported to have gone to London to assure the English Government that Belgium is in no danger of being annexed just at present, should have received a "cool reception," is extremely probable. France was on paper as much a party to the guaranteed neutrality of Belgium as England was, and a message like that sent by the Duke of GRAMMONT is pretty nearly equivalent to a declaration by one partner in a business concern to another that, although he had once intended to rob him, he had now changed his mind, and that, therefore, he may dismiss all apprehensions.

The rapid outline, given in another dispatch, of the presumed destination of Gen. MCMAHON and his Algerians, seems more distinguished by boldness than probability. A "dash by Carlsruhe and Heidelberg" means running the gauntlet of the troops centred around the fortress of Mannheim; and, however easy it may be on paper to "leave Mayence on the left" the arsenal at Frankfort would involve a sufficiently close proximity to the former to necessitate a collision with the hundred and eighty thousand men stationed there under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, while the existence of a strongly intrenched camp in the neighborhood of Frankfort might probably interfere with the success of the Zouaves in their assumed programme of cutting the railroad communication "between Baden and the Rhine." At present it may safely be said, that there is next to no data for forming any opinion relative to the probable movements of the troops of either army, beyond what we have previously expressed.

The Republican State Committee, which met at Saratoga, yesterday, has complied with the predominating wish of the party by fixing an early day for the assembling of the Convention. The 7th of September is the date selected. The Committee disposed of the difficulties in the Seventh District of this City, by ordering a revision of the enrollment; the contestants from the Ninth District effected a compromise; and in regard to the Fifteenth District, no action was deemed necessary.

Not often has the Bank of England advanced its rate of discount so rapidly as now,—and never except in the presence of very grave emergencies. The minimum rate is now six per cent.—a fact that sufficiently indicates the force and extent of the financial complications, and the apprehensions that prevail in regard to the immediate future. Hope as we may, it is impossible to ignore the probable effect of such a state of things upon the finance and business of this country.

Dom FERNANDO, of Portugal, has been already so frequently mentioned in connection with the throne of Spain, and the difficulties attending his election have already appeared so insurmountable, that the present rumor of his acceptance of the candidature must be received with caution. An impression prevails in Europe that the revival of Prince LEOPOLD'S claims to the suffrages of the Cortes will be one of the results to be anticipated from the Prussian success in the present war. Unless it be to avoid the establishment by France, in the event of victory remaining with her, of Prince ALFONSO on the throne lately abdicated by his mother, the King-makers of Spain can have very little to gain, at the present crisis, by raising the question of their royal succession so soon after their late perilous experiment. Should the present rumor turn out to be a fact, it will, at least, show conclusively that France will look in vain either for allies or sympathies to her neighbors in the Peninsula.

The *Evening Post* is not unreasonable when it asks for an explanation of the reference to an alleged "United States protectorate of San Domingo," which has appeared in recent Dominican correspondence, that of the TIMES included. All the letter-writers convey an impression that BAEZ, and his friends, rely upon an American "protectorate" to sustain them against Dominican discontent; and the *Post* properly asks:

"Is it true that the United States have agreed to 'protect Dominica that we have established a 'protectorate' in San Domingo? When was this done? By whose authority? Why was it kept a secret? What does it bind us to? A good many persons would like to know something about this."

We cannot believe that a protectorate has been seriously contemplated, or that anything has been said or done by our Administration which can justify Baez in looking for American help as against his own people. The fate of the treaty in the Senate is mean while conclusive, and BAEZ must take his chance. If the Dominicans are eager for annexation, American protection is not required to shield him from his enemies. And if they are averse to annexation, we have no right to assist him in carrying out a policy at variance with their wishes.

Another instance of carelessness and fraud in corporate management! This time Baltimore and West Virginia are joined—not New-York. The President of the North-western Virginia Railroad, better known as the Petersburg Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, has been in the habit of leaving blank certificates of stock, bearing his signature, in the hands of the Secretary. An over-issue of stock, amounting in round figures to three hundred thousand dollars, is the result. Would the President be cautious entrust his check-book, signed in blank, to one of his clerks? If he would, he is not a fit man for the office. If he would not, why should he act with less consideration as the guardian of stockholders' interests?

If President GRANT is willing that the recent Fenian trials, conducted with such a display of official entirety and judicial decorum, shall be reduced to a contemptible farce, he will comply with the request for the immediate pardon of O'NEIL and his convicted associates. To liberate them now, after having been sentenced to imprisonment for violating the laws of the land, would be to confess that there was no hostility in the effort to prevent the "invasion" of Canada. The punishment imposed upon O'NEIL & Co. is not excessive, and there can be no abatement of it without adding to the mischief they have already done. These men cannot plead ignorance of the law, nor can they divest themselves of responsibility for leading others to set its provisions at defiance. The President owes more to the nation's neutrality at this critical moment, than to Fenian impostors.

The authorities of the New-York Post-office are making arrangements to facilitate their business and add to the convenience of the public, but there are some points to which they do not appear, so far, to have given attention. There is much need of the greater diffusion over the City of the money-order system. There are many localities which are business centres in themselves, and between which small remittances are constantly being exchanged, in addition to payments to and from the country. A few branch offices at which orders might be issued and paid would be of great service. The facilities for the sale of postage stamps need also to be increased. Many tradesmen would be willing to keep a sufficient stock if a small percentage were allowed them. Newspapers, too, are now mailed by exposing them, like foundlings, to the tender mercies of the passers by, which does not seem a very sensible process. The Post-office chiefs would gratify many people if they would consider these things.

There seems to have been some negligence in framing the bill organizing the new Bureau of Justice at Washington. The plan of consolidation was a good one, and will undoubtedly work well as soon as the organization gets fairly in operation, but its authors should have known that the transition would be attended with difficulty. Provision should have been made for a gradual transfer of the old business, in all cases where the old officers were not transferred, as in the case of the cotton cases pending in the Court of Claims. In the absence of this the whole business—involving over 100 cases, and $15,000,000—is thrown into confusion, which will result in delay and useless expense, to say nothing of the loss to the parties—all of which a little forethought would have averted.

The old discussion concerning the proper relation of height and weight is revived by *Nature*, which furnishes some tables setting forth what the symmetrical and healthful ratio should be. A person five feet high, according to this and other authorities, should weigh 143 pounds, and there should be five pounds additional weight for each additional inch in height. Assumptions of this sort may have their use, and, as the collated results of a great number of observations, they are certainly interesting. Still, are such arbitrary formulas in any other sense trustworthy? Weight depends not on flesh alone, but on muscular and osseous development. A hardy and big-boned laborer of five feet four may, therefore, healthfully carry a greater weight of bone and muscle, and consequently likewise of flesh, than a strumous sedentary of five feet ten. Circumstances alter cases here as they do so often elsewhere; there is apt to be danger in laying down inflexible laws, a believe in which may cause needless apprehension or injurious practice. Obesity may be, no doubt, and has been, healthily cured; but there is a risk of spoiling digestion by the process which may often make the remedy more hurtful than the disease.

Report alleges that new complications are arising with reference to the municipal offices of Richmond. A remembrance of the calamity which ended the contest between the rival Mayors, might be supposed to distneline the people of that city for any further difficulties of that kind. The whole matter ought quietly and amicably to be submitted to proper legal adjudication.

The eastward movement of grain and flour, by canal, since the opening of navigation, has steadily fallen off from last year. At Buffalo, according to one report, the deficiency on the 1st of August was 2,238,383 bushels. The receipts of tolls are, of course, materially affected. At Buffalo, they are already $250,000 less than last year, and on the whole line of the canal there must be a decline of over half a million. The large foreign demand for breadstuffs, which is anticipated during the Autumn months, may prevent a further decrease; but it is hardly possible that, at present rates, the receipts can be brought up to last year's figures.

We are sorry to notice that JEFFERSON DAVIS has broken the decorous reserve which he has maintained since his release from prison, and that he has taken to speech-making. He has, as yet, said nothing particularly offensive; nevertheless there is a questionable taste in his acceptance of popular demonstrations, and in the fact that he makes speeches in response. When Southern people gather about him, and do him honor, it is as the official head of the rebellion that he is recognized. Such demonstrations cannot be ascribed to personal popularity, for no prominent Southern leader has less of it than Mr. DAVIS. With Gen. LEE it is different. He is thoroughly and personally popular all over the South; yet he is careful not to permit any public expression of feeling toward himself. Mr. DAVIS might advantageously follow his example.

Personal.

Ex-Senator J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is at the Hoffman House. Col. Phayre and Major Bell, of the British Army, are at the Brevoort House. Isaac Sisson, U. S. Consul at Matanzas; Gen. T. W. Francis, of Alabama; Judge Cochran, of White Plains; and Col. Mollins, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Sorrell, U. S. A., is at the Clarendon Hotel. Lieut.-Commander Stirling, U. S. N., is at the Everett House. Mahlon Chance, U. S. Consul at Nassau; Hon. D. J. Morrell, Pennsylvania; J. H. Devereaux, Cleveland; and Gen. Hayden, U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. R. S. Roberts, U. S. A., and Gen. Levi Lewis, of Delaware, are at the Astor House. Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware; Rev. Mr. Stinson, of Toronto; and Nathaniel Paige, Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The British-American Provinces—Government Protection Desired—The Petroleum Traffic in Jeopardy—An Absconding Cotton Broker—Proposed New Transatlantic Steam-Ship Line.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A deputation from Newfoundland waited on the Earl of KIMBERLEY, yesterday, and asked that the British troops now in the Province be suffered to remain as a protection against a possible Fenian attack. The Minister returned a discouraging answer, intimating that the colonies must rely upon themselves....The Ministerial white-bait dinner at Greenwich, the usual signal for the breaking up of Parliament, will be omitted this year....It is said that the Petroleum bill pending in the House of Lords, if passed, will prove almost fatal to the traffic....A cotton commission dealer of Liverpool, said to be well known in America, has fled from the country, leaving liabilities to the amount of £20,000. His name is not given.

ANTWERP, Aug. 4.—Proposals for a new weekly steam-ship service between Antwerp and New-York, to take the place of that recently performed by the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Company, (withdrawn on account of the war,) have been opened to bidders. The Belgian Government says it is prepared to accept the first satisfactory offer.

The British Parliament—General Business Transacted—A "No Popery" Debate—The Education Bill Passed in the Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Aside from the war measures discussed, the following business was discussed, to-night, in the House of Lords: The bill removing the political disabilities of clergymen was passed; various Irish measures were advanced a stage. In the House of Commons, the Ecclesiastical Tests bill was debated, Mr. NEWDEGATE airing his "no Popery" sentiments. Other speakers opposed the bill, the second reading of which was finally permitted, with the object of giving it a thorough overhauling in committee. The amendments made by the House of Lords to the Education bill were concurred in, and the bill was passed. Other measures returned from the upper House were acted upon, and the House adjourned.

The Spanish Crown—Reported Acceptance by a Candidate—The Abolition of Slavery in Spain.

LISBON, Aug. 4.—It is reported that Dom FERNANDO has accepted a proffer of the Crown of Spain....Manifestations have recently been made against the Duke DE SALDANHA in this city and at Oporto.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—A highly enthusiastic meeting was held early this week, at which the Society for the Abolition of Slavery was revived and reorganized. Señor CASTELAR was elected President, and Señor JULIO VIZCARRONDO, Secretary.

THE INDIANS.

The Cheyennes—Leading Chiefs Striving for Peace—An Indian Censor—Assignments of the Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Information has been received that BIG HORSE, the Cheyenne Chief, with over twenty lodges, will be at the Agency in a few days; also, that BIG JAKE will soon follow, with all he may induce to accompany him. There is an abundance of Indian testimony that BIG JAKE has been unremitting in his exertions to restrain Indian hostilities. There have been repeated invitations sent to the Cheyennes, who are yet out, to come in. They have been encamped on the South Fork of Red River, some 300 miles from the Agency. LITTLE RAVEN is at the Agency, keeping a sharp lookout, lest he be taken by surprise by hostile Indians, who, he says, are very wise, and need close watching. He requested the agent to inform the Commissioner that it was unreasonable that he and his tribe should be deprived of arms while those tribes at war were able to obtain them in abundance. He also claims that the faith and promise pledged by the Government in regard to mules stolen from his people by white men have not been fulfilled. Agent DARLINGTON intends to proceed promptly and take the census of all the Indians in his department. The members of the Indian Peace Commission will be employed during the Summer as follows: Messrs. BRUNOT and CAMPBELL are appointed to see the Sioux of SPOTTED TAIL and RED CLOUD's bands; to get reservations for them and to superintend the distribution of their annuity goods. Messrs. STEWART and DODGE are assisting Commissioner PARKER in the purchase of annuity goods. Messrs. COLYER and FARWELL will visit the Pacific slope in September and look after Indian matters generally in California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

THE EAST.

Vermont University—The Commencement Exercises—The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Again—Railroad Enterprise in Maine—Crime in Rhode Island.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 4.—The sixty-sixth Commencement of the University of Vermont took place today. There was a numerous attendance of the Alumni and friends, and there was a general rejoicing over the completion of a subscription of $80,000 to the fund of the College, the declination by President ANGELL of a recent call to the Presidency of Michigan University, the completion of the new chemical laboratory, which is second to none in the country in its appointments, and the general bright prospects of the University. Fifteen students were graduated. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: A. M. on B. FRANK GILBERT, Esq., of the Chicago *Evening Journal*. Honorary M. D. on Prof. PETER COLYER, Professor of Chemistry and LL.D. on Hon. ROBERT S. HALE, of New-York. All the exercises were quite interesting. The new class will be the largest since 1861. At the Alumni dinner, yesterday, Judge BENEDICT, of New-York, presided.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—A. W. DAVIS, an attaché of the McLean Hospital, was struck by a train, in Somerville, last night, and killed....The money due for the lease of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad was raised and deposited today on account of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company.

BELFAST, Me., Aug. 4.—By a large and almost unanimous vote this city, today, decided to raise five per cent. of its valuation in aid of the construction of the Moosehead Lake Railroad, the completion of the enterprise to be in time to meet the lease to the Maine Central Railroad.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 4.—WM. THOMPSON (colored) was, today, arraigned before the Magistrate, charged with the murder of CHARLES H. RICHARDSON, who died on Monday from the effects of a blow received Saturday night. He was held for examination....HART B. PIERCE, keeper of the Vermont Saloon here, was shot, this evening, by JAMES A. FOSTER, whom he had ejected from the saloon a few minutes before. The wound was slight.

A Noted Trotting Horse Probably Permanently Injured—Accident to Lady Thorne.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The famous trotting mare, *Lady Thorne*, met with an accident here this morning, which will probably disqualify her for the turf. She fell from a bridge by which she was being led, into a car, and dislocated a hip joint. She trotted here yesterday, and beat *George Palmer*.

Base-Ball—The Athletics Defeated—The White Stockings Win a Game—Tour of the Olympics.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 4.—The game between the Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, and Forest City Club, of Rockford, was won by the latter. The score was Forest City 13, Athletic 10.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The match game of base-ball today at Ogden Park, between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the Lone Stars, of New-Orleans, was won by the former. Score: White Stockings, 43; Lone Stars, 3. This is the first victory of the White Stockings for a long time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Harvards, of Cambridge, played the Nationals, of Washington, this afternoon. The former won, the score being Harvards 30, Nationals 12. The Olympic Club, of this city, left today for the West. They will play the Red Stockings of Cincinnati, the White Stockings of Chicago, the Forest City of Rockford, and other noted clubs of that section.

THE WEST.

Textile Fabrics—Opening of the Exposition at Indianapolis, Ind.—Tobacco Fair at Cincinnati—Proposed Reception of a Catholic Prelate—Large Fire at Columbus, Ohio.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 4.—Owing to some misunderstanding, the annual opening of the exposition of textile fabrics, which should have been held Tuesday evening, was postponed, and took place yesterday, at the Rink. W. O. TURKINGTON, President of the Board of Trade, made the opening address of welcome. He was followed by Mayor MACAULAY, who extended a hearty welcome to the visitors on the part of the city. GEORGE S. BOWEN, President of the Association, responded. Gov. BAKER next spoke briefly. He was pleased to see so great an exhibition of manufacturing skill. The people of Indiana welcome all manufacturers. And he was gratified to learn of the interest he saw manifested by the Southern manufacturers. The industrial interests of the South and West were one. He joined the Mayor in extending a hearty welcome to the city and State. Addresses were also made by J. C. STEVENS, of Augusta, Ga., President of the Wool-growers' Association, and J. B. STEBBINS, of Detroit; T. B. NORTON, Secretary of the General Association of Home Industry; JOHN S. HAYES, of Boston, Secretary of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, and several others, made brief addresses. A considerable amount of goods and machinery arrived today. There is every indication that the Exposition will be a complete success. The attendance today at the Exposition was quite large. All the goods and machinery have arrived and been placed in position. The principal part of the machinery was put in operation in the rink this morning. The Eagle Manufacturing Company of Georgia exhibits new articles of cotton blankets, very superior in quality. The exhibition thus far seems to be a complete success.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—The fifth annual Fair of the Tobacco Trade Association took place yesterday. The attendance was large, and the number of entries was up to previous fairs. Premiums were offered in thirteen classes....The sales of tobacco today at the Fair were spirited, and higher prices were obtained than at the last Fair. All the tobacco has not been sold. The Catholic Society held a meeting last night to make arrangements for a grand reception to Archbishop PURCELL on his return from Rome.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The mills of the Columbus Woolen Factory were burned at 4 o'clock this morning. MARK NEWMAN was killed by a falling wall. The loss, by the fire is about $40,000; insurance $25,000.

The Sioux City and Pacific Railway—Election of Officers—An Injunction Against the Rockland, Rock Island and St. Louis Road.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 4.—A meeting of the stock-holders of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, was held at Cedar Rapids, yesterday, and the following were elected directors: J. I. Blair and D. C. Blair, New-Jersey; W. F. Glidden, Oakes Ames and F. Nickerson, of Boston; W. W. Walker, Charles E. Walker and George Douglass, of Cedar Rapids, and H. S. Cremton, of Pennsylvania. The report of the earnings of the road for the year ending June 30, foots up $3,341,101....Judge PORTER, today, at Monmouth, Ill., granted a preliminary injunction restraining the issue of Warren County bonds to the Rockland, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad to the amount of $200,000. This causes much excitement among the friends of the road.

THE SOUTH.

Railway Dishonesty—Over-Issue of Stock in Baltimore—A Singular Affair in Louisville—Reported Serious Riot in Kentucky.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 4.—There were rumors, yesterday, of an over-issue of the stock of the North-western Virginia Railroad Company, commonly known as the Parkersburg Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which is leased and worked by the latter Company. The over-issue is stated in the morning papers to amount to $200,000, made by the Secretary of the Company, JOHN L. CRAWFORD, who has resigned his office. The amount at which the over-issue is fixed is a supposition merely, as no statement has been made by Mr. CRAWFORD, and the directors of the road have not concluded their examination. The over-issue is all hypothecated in Baltimore at about $15 on the share, the par value of which is $50. CRAWFORD, the Secretary of the Company, was the confidential clerk of the banking-house of ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS for many years. Ex-Senator VAN WINKLE, of West Virginia, President of the Company, it is stated, intrusted to the Secretary blank certificates of stock bearing his signature.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—About 10 o'clock last night, JAMES W. BREEN entered the office occupied by W. A. SANDICK and attempted to shoot him. SANDICK drew a pistol and fired three shots, one taking effect in the head and one in the body of BREEN. In all probability he will die. The cause of the attempt is unknown, as BREEN was a stranger to SANDICK....A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal*, from Lexington, Aug. 3, says a riot occurred at Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Monday evening, in which one white man was killed and several wounded. Three or four blacks were killed and fifteen or twenty wounded.

Miscegenation—A White Senator of Mississippi Marries a Colored Lady—The Ceremonies.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 4.—An unusual event occurred here last night in the marriage of Hon. ALBERT T. MORGAN, (white,) a Republican Senator in the Mississippi Legislature, to Miss CARRIE HIGHGATE (colored.) The ceremony was performed by a colored minister. The couple left immediately for Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. MORGAN's former home, via Louisville. The affair naturally creates a sensation in the community. MORGAN is a lawyer of some ability, is of temperate habits, and was Colonel of a Michigan regiment of the Federal Army. The bride is of a decidedly dusky hue.

Reception to Senator Fenton at Saratoga—The Guests Present.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—The private residence of Gen. G. S. BATCHELOR, here, was thronged this evening with prominent politicians from abroad, guests at the hotels, and citizens who were invited to meet Senator FENTON. The greetings were cordial. Among those present were Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, Horace Greeley, Lieut.-Gov. Woodford, Gen. Sharpe, A. T. Stewart, Hon. T. E. Stewart, Hon. A. Bockes, Sinclair Tousey, Gen. Cochrane, Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Collector Daniels, of Buffalo; R. Nelson Gere, of Syracuse; Collector Rockwell, of Glenn's Falls; and State Senator Wood, of Allegany. It was a decided ovation.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—HORACE BROWN, reported killed in a riot at Peekskill, Tuesday night, was only stunned. He is on the street today. He was on a spree and threatened to club his assailant who struck him down with a stone. The affair was only a drunken brawl, and the reported moulders' riot is untrue.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 4.—JOHN BAILEY and WILLIAM DUNCAN, on trial for rape on a Miss JARVIS a few weeks since, have been convicted and sentenced to thirty-two years each in the Penitentiary and a fine of $2,000 each—the full extent of the law.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The tannery of C. M. BELL, near Windsor, in this county, was struck by lightning and burned this morning. A barn was also burned. Loss, $12,000; partially insured.

FREMONT, Nebraska, Aug. 4.—The Treasurer of Dodge County, today, advertised all the Union Pacific Railroad lands in that county for sale, to pay the delinquent taxes on them.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 4.—In the State Senate, today, the joint resolution for the payment of bonds issued to railroad companies was taken up and lost. The house voted to adjourn on Friday.

POLITICAL.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

Republican State Central Committee—Meeting at Saratoga—The State Convention—The New-York Troubles.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Republican State Committee had a six hours' session at Congress Hall, today. A State Convention is called to meet at Saratoga Springs on the 7th of September. HAMILTON HARRIS was appointed to prepare an address to be published with the call, which is the same in terms as the one issued last year. Regarding the contests between the Seventh, Ninth and Fifteenth Districts in New York City, the Committee heard arguments and decided to have a revision of the enrollment in the Seventh District. The Ninth District contestants compromised, and each side will have half of the committees. In the case of the Fifteenth District no action is deemed necessary. On the occasion of the serenade, last evening, at the Grand Union Hotel, the following speeches were made:

SPEECH OF SENATOR CONKLING.

I am assured that the motive of this visit is personal in part. I hope it is. In the unceasing round of politics, nothing is so good as the kindness and regard of those whose esteem we value. In return for your presence, I offer my thanks and well wishes to you all. You are Republicans—I am a Republican. We were never more earnest Republicans than now. Your presence is gratifying because it means more than personal regard for any man. It means readiness to carry the old flag, with the old dash and determination, and to win the old victories. The unity of the Republican Party, concord and harmony among Republicans everywhere, is the meaning of us all. The work of the Republican Party is not finished, nor is there any other party able or willing to finish it. The Republican Party has done much, indeed, more than any political organization in history. It has rescued a great Government from conspirators and traitors; it has conducted successfully the greatest and most costly war of the human race; it has administered government and finance in a period of transactions and events more complex, vast and novel, than any in the annals of recorded time. Beyond all this, it has emancipated four million slaves and placed them on their feet clothed with the garment of American citizenship. It has recreated half a continent, it has established liberty and right everywhere, and made the name of America respected, if not terrible, among the nations of the earth. War has gone from us; its bloody shadow falls on France—its tramp rocks thrones, and kings are sea-sick now. Perhaps war has gone with avenging hand to smite the sick man who dominates the land of LAFAYETTE—perhaps war strikes the hour for the Emperor who plotted and schemed against us in the day of our trial. However this may be, God grant that no harm may come to Germany. Germany sympathized with us, the sons of Germany fought for us, and cheers of victory went up in the German tongue from the burning battle-fields of our rebellion. Germany's Constitution is like ours, Prussia believes as we do, in education for all, and Republicans everywhere join me in the hope that no harm is in store for Germany. Returning to our own land, war as I said, has gone. America, blest with the opportunities and charged with the responsibilities of a dear-bought peace, is either to be crushed by the weight of her magnificent destiny, or to rise to a height of civilization and grandeur which the nationalities never reached, and the centuries never knew. In the career before us, as in every free system, Government is to be directed by political organizations. The Republican party is now directing national affairs, and it has never failed in the presence of emergencies or events. It cannot be spared, the nation needs it yet. It has a Congress of which it does not become me here to speak. It has a President who has never disappointed a just expectation, and who, as a patriot, a soldier, a President and a man, has earned the confidence and admiration of his countrymen. Turning from the greatest of military commands and of military successes, he assumed the most complex and commanding of civil trusts, and he has so borne himself in his great office that every reasonable expectation has been realized. Were we ever stronger abroad than now? In what has the Administration failed at home? The revenue has been honestly collected—so honestly, that for fifteen months, with sources of revenue curtailed by Congress, the receipts have exceeded by sixty-six millions the receipts for the corresponding period under the preceding Administration. The public debt has been rapidly diminished, the public credit lifted up at home and abroad, and yet taxes have been dismissed until but few remain. Eighty millions of taxes have just been dispensed with, fifty-seven millions of internal taxes and twenty-three of customs duties. Is there more that men had a right to expect? Such stewardship deserves, and will receive the public approbation. New-York's great seal should attest the general approval, and with concord among members of the same household of faith, New-York's great seal will attest it. We have at last an act of Congress under which an election may once more be held in the City of New-York—a law seeking to substitute a fair election for that scandalous farce which has so often been enacted on election days. The provisions I speak of, will call into being inspectors to watch the registry, the vote, and, above all, the count, and the Marshal is empowered to preserve order and safety at the polls. With a fair election, and votes fairly counted, we need only conciliation and unity among ourselves, and then action, earnest action, and New-York will pronounce for the Republican Party and the Administration of Gen. GRANT. To this end, let us all work. But I do not mean to make a speech, and, renewing my acknowledgments, I bid you all good night.

SPEECH OF HON. HORACE GREELEY.

MY FRIENDS: I presume I am indebted to the kindness of one of your number only for this attention, or whatever it may be called, and I will simply say a few words to you in response. Perhaps the fact that I am rather an older politician, and an older editor, than some of my contemporaries, is the reason why I am singled out from among the great number who are here to-night, for something like a personal compliment; and I will therefore speak to the younger persons who are coming after me in my long career, and will suggest some considerations which may be useful to those who are now coming upon the stage of action. It is commonly believed that the life of a native politician leads him to grasp some temporary reward or aggrandizement, but the end of it is dust and ashes. I wish to give my testimony, as that of one nearly sixty years of age, and who for forty years has been actively engaged in political strife, and that without holding office or attaining wealth or position, that I feel that my career has been a satisfactory one. I rejoice to think that my pen has had some little influence in effectually settling some of the great questions of the age. I rejoicingly feel that, if my name shall be known at all in the next century, men will say of me, "He was one of those who fought against human Slavery until human Slavery disappeared from this country." That is to me a proud satisfaction, that, in the turmoil and tumult of political strife, there has been something more than mere agitation. Through years of political contention there has been developed a sentiment which has swept human Slavery out of our country, and will soon sweep it off the face of the earth. I feel also that the great subject of popular education has made substantial progress in my time—progress in that which I feel sure is the right direction. We have in this State, as they have in other States, come by slow degrees to a clear comprehension of the truth that the education of all men's children in this Republic is every man's interest and every man's duty—that I need a common school in my district, not because I have or have not children, but because it is my interest that all children should be educated. Then, as to the great temperance reform—probably not yet comprehended, even by its advocates. When I think of the large proportion of the American people who have banded themselves together in a common resolve not to drink and not to incite others to drink, because they believe our country better without strong drink than with it, I feel that there is in such action not a moral purpose merely, but a moral attitude which may well challenge the admiration of the intelligent and reflecting. It proves that there is in a Republic like ours elements of progress, and elements of improvement, which will tend ever and ever to the purification and elevation of the masses. I twice in former years traveled over Europe, and I found there many things better than we have here; but when I had crossed the British Channel, I traveled, perhaps, two thousand miles on the Continent, yet never once heard of a public meeting to promote education or temperance, or any general or social reform. Now is it not something to be citizens in a Republic like this, wherein men and women in the humblest stations in life are considering by what means they may promote the good of their fellows, and make the world better for their having lived in it? I rejoice that so many great and good works have been promoted—some of them I may say completed—in my day. The success of these efforts has made easier and secure the triumphs which you in your time will be called to achieve. In the faith that you will be found equal to your high responsibilities, and that your victories will surpass in beneficence those which have been accomplished, I bid you good night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Probable Republican Victory in Tennessee—The North Carolina Election.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 4.—The election returns received at the *Chronicle* office up to a late hour, show a general Republican triumph throughout East Tennessee in today's election for Judicial officers. The majorities in this district are very decided and foreshadow triumphs in the important elections to follow in November.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 4.—Though there was much excitement today the election passed off quietly. No returns have yet been received. There were some attempts made to intimidate Conservative negroes. An altercation took place this afternoon between an Englishman and HARRIS, the colored candidate for Congress, during which the latter was knocked down by the former for calling him a European convict. Considerable excitement ensued, but it was soon quieted by the Mayor. Both political parties are sanguine of success.

Temperance State Ticket in Michigan—The Kentucky Election—Politics in Virginia—Congressional Nominations in Illinois.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 4.—The Temperance Mass Convention of the State at Jackson, yesterday, put in nomination a full State ticket and adopted resolutions affirming the Chicago platform adopted last Fall, and favoring the gradual payment of the national debt.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—The election returns from most of the counties are coming in slowly. As a general thing the Democrats have elected their ticket.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 4.—The Conservative Central Executive Committee have issued an address recommending the postponement of Congressional nominations until the State is redistricted. They oppose the entangling of the Conservatives in any party alliance, and recommend that the party in Virginia support that national party which upholds the banner of constitutional liberty, equal laws and a just administration.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Eighth Illinois District succeeded, yesterday, in nominating Col. JONATHAN MERRIAM, of Tazewell County, on the 166th ballot. The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Tenth Illinois District met at Carlinville, yesterday, and on the seventh ballot nominated Judge E. Y. RICE, of Montgomery County, for Congress.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Gen. R. C. SCHENCK was renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Third District, which met at Middletown today.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Another term of MONTGOMERY BLAIR in Congress is apprehended.

The Democracy of Georgia hold their State Convention at Atlanta on the 18th inst.

According to the Cincinnati *Commercial* Judge WINANS, of Xenia, Ohio, declines a renomination for Congress.

The Republican Member of Congress for the Ohio Fourth District, Hon. JOB E. STEVENSON, has declined a renomination.

The Democrats of Colorado have nominated GEORGE W. MILLER, of Denver, for delegate to Congress.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is to speak in Colorado Territory, in advocacy of Republicanism, in the approaching canvass.

A working men's candidate for Governor of California, is among the possibilities; PHILIP A. ROACH is spoken of.

In the Sixth Ohio District, the Republican candidate for Congress is Hon. JOHN A. SMITH, the present representative, who has been renominated.

All the States except Oregon, New-Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island hold elections this Fall. United States Senators are to be chosen in sixteen States.

The Democratic disposition to run HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, for Congress, is checked by the difficulty in finding "two districts to unite on him" as he would require two seats.

Hon. A. F. PERRY is spoken of as the nominee of the Republicans of the First Congressional District of Ohio, although a Cincinnati paper regards Mr. SAMUEL EGGLESTON as the favorite of the "ring."

The Massachusetts temperance "irreconcilables" propose a Convention in Boston, Aug. 17, to organize an independent prohibitory party, and name a State ticket, which shall be entirely disconnected from existing societies and party affiliations.

The Democratic newspapers predict defeat for Hon. A. W. TAYLOR, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District, (COVODE's,) based on the assumption that Mr. COVODE is the only man who can carry the district for the Republicans. We shall see.

The Republican Convention of the Fourth Congressional District of Missouri, which nominated Capt. HAVENS, editor of the Springfield *Patriot*, adopted the following:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the tariff to such an extent as will furnish a revenue to the Government, and of such a readjustment of the duties as will do justice alike to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country.

The succession to Gen. SCHENCK's seat in Congress from the Third Ohio District is said to be likely to fall upon Hon. A. G. MCBURNEY, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the State. This gentleman, has, however, published a card declining to be a candidate, which the Dayton *Journal* interprets to mean so long as there is any possibility that Gen. SCHENCK may accept.

A Western paper makes up the following "slate" for the Republicans of Missouri: Governor—B. GRATZ BROWN, St. Louis, of Iron County. Lieutenant-Governor—S. W. HEADLEE, Green County. Secretary of State—S. HAYS, Buchanan County. Treasurer—W. E. DALLMEYER, Gasconade County. State Auditor—D. M. DRAPER, Montgomery County. Adjutant-General—Gen. ISAAC F. SHEPARD, St. Louis County.

In addition to the names already suggested as Republican candidates for Governor, the Rochester *Democrat* proposes the following: E. G. Spalding, A. S. Upham, Peter Cooper, Hamilton Fish, E. W. Leavenworth, Geo. H. Andrews, Calvin T. Hulburd, Gen. James Wood, Noah Davis, E. G. Lapham, Horace Greeley, Ezra Cornell, Robert S. Hale, Freeman Clarke, Gen. J. H. Martindale, T. M. Pomeroy, John O'Donnell, Ira Harris.

The successor to the command of the Stonewall Brigade of the rebel army, during the waning days of the Confederacy, is a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, from the Eighth Virginia District. He is known as Gen. WILLIAM TERRY, and his election is considered probable, as his district, which lies in the angle of the State between North Carolina and Tennessee, contains few white Republicans and a sparse negro population.

The renomination of Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, by the Richmond District Congressional Convention, on the 3d inst., does not receive the approbation of all the Republicans of the district. The *State Journal's* repudiation of the action of the Convention seems to be justified by the instructions to the delegates of at least one county, Chesterfield, who were directed to "use all efforts to defeat the nomination of CHARLES H. PORTER."

The Cincinnati *Times* says the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is intensely agonized about the "great army of insolvent and rapacious plunderers," and pathetically remarks: "To the rapacious voracious myriads, not one Democrat is admitted either by popular election or Executive appointment." So, after all, it is not the plundering which fills the souls of the Democracy with woe, but the fact that they are not invited to participate.

The Democratic electors of the County of Albany, N. Y., "are respectfully requested to send the same number of representatives as composed the last County Convention to a County Convention, to be held at the house of JAMES B. HOUCK, New-Salem, on Thursday, the 25th day of August, 1870, for the purpose of fixing a new basis of representation for future County Conventions, made necessary by the increase of the number of Wards in the city of Albany, and the incorporation of the city of Cohoes.

A Monster Sentenced to Death.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of Aug. 4 says: "The trial of JOHN HENRY SALMON for the murder of his mother and brother, which has been going on for some weeks past at Charlottesville, Va., was concluded by a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. On Saturday last the final sentence of the Court was announced as follows: 'The judgment of the Court is that you, JOHN HENRY SALMON, be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and that execution of this judgment upon you, JOHN H. SALMON, be made and done by the Sheriff of this county, on Friday, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, at some suitable place in this county other than the yard adjoining the jail of this county.' The sentence was received by the prisoner with unusual calmness, he not showing the least sign of excitement or confusion, but maintaining that stoical indifference which has characterized him ever since the crime was committed."

ITALY.

The Ecclesiastical Spoliation Scheme—Attitude of the Government Toward France and Prussia—The Lighting of Florence—Manufacture of American Wines in Parts of Tuscany.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, July 14, 1870.

A law has been voted this week supplementary to that of several years ago, called by the clergy the Ecclesiastical Spoliation Scheme. The present law sweeps into the public Treasury what is left of property—and it is in the aggregate considerable—upon which the clergy live, and by which worship is supported. The Church and its servants will soon be reduced to the smallest possible allowance, and the inducement to become a priest, for any money profit accruing, will be taken away. "As poor as a church mouse," instead of "as fat as a priest," will be the phrase to be applied to the ministers of the altar. The law also reduces the number of ecclesiastics, of various degrees, at present officiating in metropolitan and parish churches. The number of canons is fixed at twelve for each cathedral—an immense reduction of those at present getting their living by repeating official litanies. The Cathedral of Florence has actually not less than sixty of this class of priests. The new step taken excites extreme indignation among the clergy, manifested in their organs and in conversation; but there is no help. These changes must cause a rapid approach to the American system, which makes the ministers of religion directly dependent upon the people for their means of support.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The Revenue law, so long under discussion, was voted as a whole, by a small majority, without any new incident, this week—a question disposed of which has been the cause of as much anger as weariness. The next important measure connected with finance is that of the proposed convention with the bank. The Government Party is exhibiting a little firmness, a degree of courage quite necessary, if the country is to be persuaded that there is a power somewhere ready to bear the responsibility of action, and make a trial of policy, even if it should be proved afterward that wiser counsels might have been planned. What may be called a mild agitation is that which has now for object a change in the directors of affairs.

THE ATTITUDE OF ITALY ON THE WAR QUESTION.

The Marquis VISCONTI-VENOSTA, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was, this week, called upon in Parliament to reply to inquiries concerning the attitude to be maintained by Italy in case of a French-Prussian war, and the continued French occupation of Rome, in connection with the words alleged to have been used lately by the French Minister, OLLIVIER, to the effect that the Italian Kingdom is not yet well established. To the last of these inquiries, Signor VISCONTI-VENOSTA replied, that as soon as it was known here that such language had been attributed to Signor OLLIVIER, although in an unofficial conversation, that functionary was written to for an explanation; the response to which was, that the conversation was not correctly reported. But there is a lingering feeling of dissatisfaction, growing out of the suspicion that the opinion attributed to the Minister is that of official circles in France. Upon the Roman question, the Minister replied that the policy of the Government would still be that of waiting, as the one most in accordance with the dignity and the interest of the nation. Certainly the actual state of things cannot continue forever, and the Minister begged the Chamber to leave to the Government liberty of judgment and of action in dealing with a question to which its whole responsibility is pledged. Upon the Spanish King question, the Minister simply said that the good offices of Italy would be joined to those of the other Powers to the end of preserving, if possible, the peace of Europe.

THE LIGHTING OF FLORENCE.

The municipality and citizens of Florence are embarrassed with the question as to how half the city shall be lighted. A few years ago, when gas was introduced, the foolish step was taken of giving to a foreign company a monopoly for a hundred years of lighting the city within the walls. As those walls have been thrown down for the greater part of the circuit, and a belt of half a mile wide added to the limits, the municipality finds itself at the mercy of the company. Instead of accepting its terms it preferred to depend upon America, and hundreds of petroleum lamps have been put up in the new streets. From the other side of the Atlantic have came two gifts to bless and cheer European populations—the sewing-machine and mineral-oil—gifts universally accepted and gratefully acknowledged. In hundreds of houses and shops the machine is introduced, and day is prolonged for its use by the cheap medium for illumination. All over this city the shops are placarded with notices of articles from America for sale. One of the latest novelties advertised is *Vino d' America*.

NEW KINDS OF WINE.

The late Marquis RIDOLFI, while Minister of Agriculture under the Government of LEOPOLDO, did much for the improvement of many kinds of field and garden culture, and being himself one of the most extensive vine-growers of the country, his attention was directed to improvements in its cultivation. He introduced from the United States cuttings from some of the varieties indigenous to that country, and with such success that now, in parts of Tuscany, considerable quantities of wine are produced known as "wine of America." The color is a fine garnet, and the taste and smell are strongly marked with the flavor of the strawberry. This wine is much in favor, and its production is extending to meet the demand; and the good results of the first attempt will probably lead to new experiments with American vines, for one great advantage is that they are not attacked by the European vine malady.

EFFECT OF THE WAR NEWS.

The incident of the Hohenzollern nomination has come opportunely to relieve the dullness of the hot Midsummer solstice. The grain harvest is cut and gathered in, and in fancy is heard the armed heel of the soldier crashing the dry stubble of the peaceful fields. The Bourse is agitated, and the funds are falling; those of Italy, with no part in the quarrel, falling most of all. This, because French blood is boiling within an ambitious, and what might become this time, not sterile rage. France seems determined to pick a quarrel with her neighbor; for the cloud in the sky does not seem big enough to bring on in the order of nature such a tempest. The French are doubtless thinking quite as much of the Rhine, and how to get there, as they are of the offense of a German Prince on the Spanish throne. As for the Italians, their love for the French does not increase, and more animated expressions of hostility are heard every day. The Government—that is, the Ministry and the Crown—are on the side of France, but the hearts of the people have not French sympathies. There is a disturbing consciousness of certain advantages enjoyed by France, not yet in the possession of Italy, and impatience of the slow processes by which alone the envied standard can be reached. To be patronized makes a proud spirit chafe. ANGELICO.

Emigration to the South.

The Meridian (Miss.) *Gazette* says: "This subject has received a good deal of consideration by our citizens since the war; many efforts have been made to fill up the waste places of our State by a class of industrious citizens, who would assist in developing the agricultural resources of the State; but, as yet, little has been accomplished, owing, perhaps, to some extent, to the plans and means to induce them to come. We are glad to learn, however, that Messrs. LIEB & GALLAGHER have perfected arrangements with the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company, by which they have reason to believe the desired object will be accomplished. This places at the disposal of these gentlemen about 300,000 acres of land, belonging to the railroad, which they will dispose of to immigrants or actual settlers, on a credit of five years, and at a very low price; the arrangement enables all who desire to settle in the South to obtain a home. This scheme was first presented to the Company by Messrs. LIEB & GALLAGHER about two months ago, since which time it has been steadily gaining favor with the officers, who, at their meeting last Thursday, it received the indorsement of the Board of Directors. We are glad to learn that the Company exhibited a very liberal spirit in the matter, and will at once place all the necessary funds at the disposal of Messrs. LIEB & GALLAGHER, to enable them to carry out their plans. And arrangements have been effected with the Vicksburg and St. Louis Packet Company to transport immigrants from the latter place to Vicksburg. An office has been opened in Vicksburg, and Gen. LIEB is now in St. Louis, making arrangements to open one there. The principal offices will be at Meridian and Chicago. We wish the enterprise success."

A BLOODY FEUD.

The Latest Tennessee Tragedy—Murder of Col. Dickens—A Shocking Record of Crime.

From the Memphis Avalanche of Sunday.

Col. THOMAS DICKENS, well known to the people of Shelby County, and whose name is familiar to the readers of the *Avalanche*, was way-laid on yesterday morning by some fiend, and his life destroyed, in daylight, on a public road. The whole city was shocked and astounded by the news. The manner in which the terrible crime was done added to the horror that seized the public mind, and especially because the victim was Col. THOMAS DICKENS, whose feud with WADE H. BOLTON, and whose acquittal for the killing of WADE H. BOLTON is still fresh in the memory of our readers. Col. DICKENS had passed Friday night with his neighbor, JOHN C. BOLTON, who lives on Big Creek, about six miles north-east of Raleigh, in this county. Yesterday morning he mounted his horse and started for home, a distance of four miles, and while riding leisurely along, all alone, about 7 A. M., and not suspecting any evil or harm, he was suddenly fired on by an assassin concealed in the undergrowth near the public road. The fiend discharged the contents of a double-barreled shot-gun into the body of the old man, instantly killing him and mangling his body dreadfully. The work was deliberately done; both barrels were fired, one after another, with an interval of a few seconds. At the first fire the old man was shot off his horse, and after he fell to the ground the second fire was heard. The gun was loaded with buckshot, and as the assassin was within ten paces of Col. DICKENS, the effect of the balls was terrible, mangling and tearing the body to pieces. The horse turned back and was caught at BOLTON's store by the young man in charge of it. The shooting had been heard plainly in the direction from which the horse came, and the blotches of blood on the saddle and rump of the horse at once spoke of the murder. But the terrible catalogue of crimes linked with the BOLTON and DICKENS families instantly appealed to the minds of the people at BOLTON's store, and it was with difficulty that any one or more could be found brave enough to go to the scene of murder.

MOTIVE FOR THE CRIME.

"Who did the deed?" is the question asked by every one, and answered by no one. The deadly feud between WADE H. BOLTON and THOMAS DICKENS is involuntarily alluded to as furnishing an explanation. But how is it possible that this can be so, when WADE BOLTON is dead? Who represents WADE BOLTON? In May, 1857, ISAAC L. BOLTON killed a Kentuckian, named MCMILLAN. This occurred at the slave mart of BOLTON, DICKENS & Co., in Clinton-street, near Howard-row, Memphis. The offense of MCMILLAN was the selling to BOLTON a negro boy brought from Kentucky, as a slave for life. The boy was sold by BOLTON to THOMAS B. CRENSHAW, of this county, who learned that the boy was, by the terms of his Kentucky master, to be made free if carried out of the State. The boy sued for his freedom and gained it. MCMILLAN was violently assailed by BOLTON for his conduct, and the quarrel ended in BOLTON taking the life of MCMILLAN. The trial of I. L. BOLTON was one of the celebrated criminal cases of Tennessee. His imprisonment lasted one year, and his trial took place in Covington, Tipton County. He was acquitted by a jury every one of whom was bribed. The expenses incurred by this trial were enormous. Lawyers' fees, witness fees, and juror bribes absorbed at least $100,000, all of which was paid by property said to belong to the firm of BOLTON, DICKENS & CO. This firm was composed of ISAAC L. BOLTON, THOS. DICKENS, WADE H. BOLTON and WASHINGTON BOLTON. The firm expired a day or two after the killing of MCMILLAN; and THOS. DICKENS and WASHINGTON BOLTON refused to agree to share any part of the loss or expense of defending ISAAC, and demanded that the money of the firm used for that purpose should be refunded. WADE sided with his brother, refused to settle, and this began the deadly war. The bitterness of the feud was silent during the war, as DICKENS was in Missouri, and WASHINGTON BOLTON in Kentucky. In 1862, WASHINGTON BOLTON died at his residence near Shelby Depot, in this county, and in 1864, ISAAC L. BOLTON died at his home on Big Creek. In 1865, DICKENS returned from Missouri to Tennessee, and immediately took steps to have the business of BOLTON, DICKENS & Co. settled. WADE H. BOLTON had charge of the books, and, as DICKENS contended, of the property of the firm. But the expenses of the McMillan trial was the great trouble, and no settlement could be made, and the war began between THOMAS DICKENS and WADE H. BOLTON.

ATTEMPTS TO MURDER DICKENS.

In January, 1860, attempts were made to assassinate DICKENS at his residence, on his farm, three miles north-east of Raleigh. The assassins failed. But in the Spring of the same year two murderers, INMAN and MORGAN, entered the kitchen of DICKENS while he and his friends were at supper, and begun the work of slaughter. They wounded DICKENS, shooting him above the right eye and in the arm; wounded a young man, named HUMPHREYS, in the arm, and killed a man named WILSON, and a negro girl named NANCY, who had been a trusted family servant of DICKENS' for fifteen years. DICKENS naturally turned to his arch enemy, WADE H. BOLTON, as the author of this bloody work. Whether true or false, he acted in its belief. INMAN and MORGAN were outlaws of North Alabama, whither they returned after the assassination. They were pursued, and a gold watch, taken from DICKENS' house on the night of the attempt on his life, was found on the person of INMAN. INMAN and MORGAN were hunted down immediately by the citizens of North Alabama, and destroyed like wild beasts. They were concealed in a cave in one of the most inaccessible caves of North Alabama, and in this cave they were shot down. E. C. PATTERSON and BOB THOMPSON were supposed to be connected in criminality with these outlaws and murderers. They were indicted in this county, tried and acquitted. WADE H. BOLTON was, by DICKENS, believed to be the man at the bottom of all the attempts on his life, but he could not fasten any guilt on him by facts. In the meantime a big chancery suit was going on between them, involving a settlement of the firm of BOLTON, DICKENS & CO., involving more than $250,000. The feeling of hatred grew so strong that it was certain that either WADE H. BOLTON would kill DICKENS, or DICKENS destroy BOLTON. The crisis came in June, 1869, when Col. DICKENS encountered BOLTON in Court-square, and shot him.

BOLTON'S WILL.

From his wounds, WADE H. BOLTON died a few weeks thereafter, and left behind a record known as Wade Bolton's Will, written by his own hands and published in the *Avalanche* at the time of its being probated in the County Court. The will is remembered by the public. The estate he left to be administered is valued at $280,000. He had no children to whom to leave his property, and it was divided among kinsmen and charities. The trial of THOMAS DICKENS for killing BOLTON excited intense interest. It continued twenty-six days and resulted in his acquittal.

The feud, it was supposed, was now at an end. The only surviving member of the firm was DICKENS, and there was no one strong enough to continue the work of blood. All the original actors passed away, and DICKENS, over sixty years old, alone remained. But the peace was not to last; and though WADE H. BOLTON sleeps in the grave, this bloody work of killing still goes on. DICKENS now has fallen on the highway, mangled and butchered. Will the thirst of blood demand other victims? Col. DICKENS leaves surviving him only one child, Dr. SAM. DICKENS; ISAAC L. BOLTON, several daughters and one son, M. SETH BOLTON; WADE BOLTON, no offspring; and WASHINGTON BOLTON, several daughters and one son. ISAAC BOLTON and WADE H. BOLTON were brothers. WASHINGTON BOLTON was not related by blood to either, but by marriage with ISAAC, who married WASHINGTON's sister. THOMAS DICKENS had two sons, and both married daughters of ISAAC BOLTON. They were all of pure English parentage. These men were engaged as partners in buying and selling negroes and cotton from 1847 to 1857. Their business was, in the last five years, extensive. The principal or mother house was in Memphis, but there were branch houses in Vicksburg, Miss., Richmond, Ky., and Richmond, Va. The extent of their operations reached millions of dollars, and, by written contract no division of profits or final settlement of the firm was to be made until a final dissolution, which occurred a day or two after MCMILLAN was killed by ISAAC. And the killing of MCMILLAN was the beginning of the feud. With the murder of Col. THOMAS DICKENS it ought surely to end.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Movements of the Police—Immense Additional Rewards to be Offered.

There remains very little to be said regarding the movements of Superintendent JOURDAN and the detectives yesterday in relation to the NATHAN mystery. They worked as hard as on any previous day, but if they succeeded in any way, which is very doubtful, the officers in the case kept their own counsel, as was right and proper.

It is rumored that the family intend to offer a series of additional rewards for the detection of the murderer and the recovery of certain articles stolen at the time of the murder. These rewards, it is said, will be somewhat as follows:

Ten thousand dollars reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Mr. NATHAN.

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the identification and recovery of the three diamond shirt-studs taken from the clothing of deceased by the murderer.

One thousand dollars reward for the gold anchor, stem-winder, hunting-cased watch, nineteen lines, No. 5,657, EDWARD PERREGAUX maker; also stolen by the murderer.

One hundred and twenty-five dollars reward for an old-fashioned open-faced gold watch—no description—stolen from the safe on the night of the murder.

Five hundred dollars reward for the identification of the steel "dog," or clamp, used as a weapon to commit the murder. The tool being used by ship-carpenters, pump-makers, boat-builders and other hardwood workers.

Five hundred dollars reward for the man to come forward who was seen to ascend the steps of the Nathan residence, on the morning of the murder, and after picking up a piece of white paper walk away with the same.

It will thus be seen that there are several new clues announced for the purpose of affording the general public an opportunity to aid in the hue and cry after the murderer. The aggregate reward offered for the detection and conviction of the murderer is now the tempting sum of $40,000, and the remainder is divided up in smaller sums for the recovery of the watch and diamond studs taken from the clothing of the murdered man, and a watch, a gold medal and a piece of paper picked up by an unknown man on the stoop, besides the identification of the murderous "dog." It is to be hoped that some of these lesser rewards will be speedily claimed by those fortunate to be in possession of information, as they will be of material use to the detectives in their search for the criminal.

"GUANACO."—This umbrella is giving universal satisfaction, and is, without exception, the best in the market; so say those who have used it. The only place it can be purchased is No. 405 Broadway.—*Mail.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Latest War News; Capture of Saarbrück—The Emperor's Account of the Affair—The Prussian Account; A great Battle Imminent; Armaments of the Two Powers; Effect of the War on the Grain Markets; Charles Dickens' Will.

GENERAL TOPICS.—The Cost of Yachting; Jeff Davis at Lookout Mountain; The Frauds on the Pension Office; The Buel Murder; The *Silver Spray* Disaster; The St. Clair Flats Ship-canal; The North Carolina Troubles; Explanation of Gov. Holden; Republican Conventions; The Long Branch Races.

AGRICULTURAL.—List of Agricultural Fairs to be held during the year; Brevities.

TERMS.—Three dollars per annum. Two copies one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $22.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Families Traveling may Secure Elegant suites of rooms, by telegraph, at the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, with every convenience for comfort or luxury. Messrs. RICE have won an enviable reputation as landlords.

Patents Obtained in the United States and all foreign countries by MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row., publishers *Scientific American*.

Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free delivery daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.—Also, cards for Golden, Silver, Tin and Wooden Weddings. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

HENDERSON—HALLOWELL.—On Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1870, by Hon. Edward Welch, JOHN HENDERSON, of Nova Scotia, to Miss SUSIE H. HALLOWELL, of Maine.

DIED.

ABBY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1870, AUGUSTA ABBY, aged 81 years, 11 months and 11 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Broadway and Fulton-st., on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

BROWN.—At the residence of Thomas Bowley, Port Richmond, Staten Island, July 28, WILLIAM H., son of John L. and Susan C. Brown, of Franklin Furnace, N. J., aged 10 months 12 days.

HALL.—At Rochester, July 30, CHARLES ELLSWORTH HALL, son of Edwin C. and Millie Hall, of New-York, aged 9 months.

HEWLETT.—At Roslyn, L. I., Aug. 3, H. ELIZA, daughter of Henry T. and Elizabeth R. Hewlett, aged 14 years 4 months and 29 days.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Friday, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting upon the arrival of the 10½ A. M. train from Hunter's Point, L. I. Railroad.

HUTCHINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, Mrs. MARTHA, widow of the late Richard J. Hutchinson, in the 77th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 482 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—At his residence, at Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 4, 1870, Rev. WILLIAM LUPTON JOHNSON, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, in the 70th year of his age.
Friends, relatives and clergy are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 1½ P. M., from the house, and at 2 o'clock from Grace Church. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 12¼ P. M., returning after the funeral.

PECKWELL.—At Middletown, N. J., on Wednesday, 3d inst., HENRY W. PECKWELL, of Brooklyn, L. I. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, Aug. 2, JOSEPH ROBERTS, aged 53 years 5 months 23 days.
The funeral will take place from the House of Prayer at 2½ P. M., on Friday, 5th. The relatives are respectfully invited to meet at his late residence, corner of Sheffield and Nassau sts., Newark, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Fairmount Cemetery.

SHAW.—At New-Rochelle, Aug. 3, MARY LOUISA, daughter of Dr. Abner O. and Elizabeth A. Shaw.
Notice of funeral in Portland papers.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 2, RHODA CLAPP, wife of Lewis Taylor, in her 78th year.
The relatives and friends of the family and of her sons, George, Anson and Henry, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas D. Thornell, No. 189 West 12th-st., Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

WARBURTON.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 2, 1870, SAMUEL WARBURTON, in the 81st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Christ's Chapel, corner Luquear and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.
☞ Liverpool papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASS.

During the traveling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort. In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to $4 per day.
PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND most perfect manufactory in the United States. 45,000 now in use! GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS and MELODEONS will be delivered in any part of the United States reached by Express, (where they have no agent,) free of charge, on receipt of list price.
Send for price lists and Circulars.
Address GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., or GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

TRUE TO HERSELF. A ROMANCE.

By F. W. ROBINSON, author of "Stern Necessity," "Poor Humanity," "Mattie: a Stray," "Christie's Faith," "For Her Sake," "Carry's Confession," &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

"We have no intention of forestalling the reader's experience by entering more fully into the details of the story. Those who are interested in the exhibition of John Garth's fortitude under misconstruction, and eventual happiness, had better consult this interesting novel for themselves."—*Athenæum* (London.)

"It is a book to be thankful for; a graceful and deeply interesting story based on the love of a father and his child."—*Guardian* (London.)

II.

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE AND TARIFF LAW.

The United States Internal Revenue and Tariff Law, (passed July 14, 1870,) together with the Act imposing Taxes on Distilled Spirits and Tobacco, and for other purposes, (approved July 20, 1868,) and such other Acts or Parts of Acts relating to Internal Revenue as are now in effect, with Tables of Taxes, a copious Analytical Index and full Sectional Notes. Compiled by HORACE E. DRESSER. 8vo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

SPAIN AND THE WAR.

Strong Feeling in Favor of the French—The Attitude of the Republicans—Movements of the Agitators.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, July 20, 1870.

At a time when Europe is held in suspense and is anxiously waiting for the dénouement of the great drama about to be played out on the banks of the Rhine, it is but natural that Spain should be keenly alive to what may be its probable results to herself. In official circles here, it is advisable to convoke the Cortes at once, so that the form of government of the country may be determined before victory may have granted, either to France or Prussia, the power of exercising any influence in favor of this or that candidate for the Crown. The Deputies devoted to Gen. PRIM, and also the General himself, do not consider it desirable to assemble the Cortes before the date already fixed upon, viz., the 31st of October next. In this way they would avoid the accusations and re-criminations that would be brought against them and the arousing still more of passions sufficiently excited at the present moment.

FEELINGS OF PARTIES.

I must not conceal from you the fact, that a party of the Spanish Deputies are desirous of seeing the French armies victorious, in the hope that France would assist them in placing the son of the Ex-Queen on the throne; but if ever that should happen the Republicans would take up arms and commence a struggle that would only terminate with the life of the last of their men. Another party, the one which supports PRIM, and which in return is petted by him, would like to see the Prussian arms victorious, for in that case Prince LEOPOLD, upon whom all their hopes now rest, would receive the Crown of Spain as a reward of perseverance granted to M. DE BISMARCK and the reigning family of Prussia.

ATTITUDE OF THE REPUBLICANS.

In the midst of this discord produced by political passion, the Republicans protest with all their energy against what they call the conspiracies of the Monarchists, some of whom have a foot in the French, while others have one in the Prussian camp. Says the journal of M. CASTELAR:

"Unhappy Spain, your political position is deplorable. Your policy since the establishment of a constitutional Government has been but a miserable drama of tears, miseries and blood. The shock of violent passions agitates this poor country. The desire for the public good is dying out. In Spain the man who is patriotic and desirous of the public welfare is, so to speak, stifled. Patriotism is a chimera; truth and disinterestedness have a contrary meaning here. Loyalty, good faith and political honesty are but sarcasms. In Spain, among the generality of politicians, one only meets with pride, ambition, selfishness and apostacy. With all these patriots the country means the Budget, and that is why we are constantly witnessing useless insurrections and revolutions which only end in a change of persons, and why the misfortunes of Spain, instead of coming to an end, go on increasing."

THE SPANISH MONARCHISTS.

At the present time all the Spanish monarchists turn their regards to the north of Europe, in order to be able to appeal to the strongest party to assist them in placing their particular candidate on the throne to the detriment of all others and the Republic. The Carlists are in despair at learning that their idol, DON CARLOS, has been forced to leave France by order of the French Government. I am assured that he has returned to Vevay in Switzerland. You will see that the Legitimist organs are constantly speaking of their party being about to take up arms. There is no serious intention of this kind, you may rest assured. These reports are only intended to keep up a state of alarm and uneasiness. Conformably with the expressed wishes of the Cortes, the Republicans are asking for a general amnesty for prisoners condemned for political offenses, and I believe it will not be long before the Ministry sets the political *detenus* free, and opens the ports of Spain to all who have been exiled.

A Runaway Match and What Came of It—The Bride Bound and Locked Up.

The Columbus, (Ohio) *Journal* of a recent date says: On Saturday, at 9 o'clock A. M., Mr. SHEDRACK NEEL and Miss SARAH EVANS were married at the house of J. H. DEMING, Justice of the Peace in Franklin township. Miss EVANS is about twenty years of age, and NEEL stated when he secured the license, that he was over age. The license was issued by Judge PUGH, on NEEL making affidavit to this fact. Miss EVANS' parents were opposed to the match, and ordered the young lady not to speak with the young man. The young lady showed her contempt for this order by going off with NEEL on Sunday morning and becoming his wife. After the ceremony at Justice DEMING's, the newly-married pair went to the house of Mr. BRADFORD, NEEL's step-father, at North Columbus, or near there. There they remained until Monday morning, when the two brothers of Miss EVANS made a raid on the Bradford establishment, carried their sister out of the house by main force, put her in the buggy, tied her hands and feet with the lines, and in spite of her cries and struggles and the resistance of the women of the house, carried her back in triumph to her father's home. There she was kept until yesterday, locked in a room. Yesterday Mr. NEEL made application for a writ of habeas corpus, claiming that his wife was forcibly detained by her parents. The writ was issued, served by the Sheriff, and yesterday evening the young lady was produced in Court. The marks were still on the woman's arms where she had been tied, and there were other signs of rough treatment. She told her story a little nervously, and with a defiant air; said she went away from home boldly, and took nothing but what belonged to her. After hearing the testimony of the different witnesses, Judge PUGH sustained the writ, discharged Mrs. NEEL, and ruled that the defendants in the case, the EVANS, should pay costs of prosecution, as they were the first offenders in kidnapping another man's wife. Mr. NEEL, the husband, was not in Court. The constable held a warrant for his arrest on a charge of perjury, and he had been warned off. Mrs. NEEL was in charge of Mr. BRADFORD, and on the decision of the Judge went out of the room in his company. Mr. EVANS claims that NEEL is a trifling fellow, and that this action has been animated by the wish to secure the daughter's welfare.

A Murderer Arrested—He Confesses His Guilt.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, July 30.

It will be remembered that some time during last Winter a murder was committed in Maury County in circumstances that excited considerable indignation and comment. The perpetrators of the deed, were published at the time. The name of the man killed was HENRY or HAL RAY, and the party who committed the act was a negro named DICK CUNNINGHAM. There was a reward offered at the time by interested parties of $600, and, we believe, an additional reward by the Governor. Since the transaction the negro, CUNNINGHAM, has been dodging about from place to place, eluding the officers and the vigilance of the law. Encouraged by the lapse of time that had intervened, and the hope that the deed had comparatively passed out of mind, he ventured to take a trip on the railroad. It was a fatal trip to him. Yesterday he was seen and recognized on the train coming this way at Franklin by Mr. LAWRENCE KHUN. Mr. KHUN boarded the train and came on to the city, also keeping a sharp eye on the darkey, whose suspicions, however, had evidently become aroused. On reaching the depot CUNNINGHAM got on a street car, followed by his lynx-eyed pursuer, and came on to town. Reaching the city without losing sight of his man, Mr. KHUN gave notice to Capt. EVERETT and Mr. CRUNK, of the Police force. CUNNINGHAM did not tarry long in the crowded parts of the thoroughfare, but went straight out to Park-street, where he was arrested and taken before Justice WILKINSON. The full measure of his offense was well known and his identification complete. He saw that his case was a desperate one, and confessed his guilt.

Shocking Case of Suicide—A Shoe-maker Blows His Brains Out.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 2.

The usual quiet of Avondale was broken by a terrible suicide last evening. A shoe-maker named HENRY WITZLEBEN, aged forty-eight years, having finished his work, sought, as was his custom, a little frolic and fun at a neighboring drinking-saloon. He drank freely, and left the saloon in a drunken condition. In this state he wended his way to his home, muttering insane threats to those he met, but was not answered until he arrived at what he called his home—a place which his debauchery had made a den of misery. His ill-treated wife, who had prepared his supper for him, persuaded him to sit down and eat. As he ate, he began abusing her, using the foulest language, rewarding her kindness with his horrid curses, and her love with fiendish threats. Having finished his supper, he staggered to his shop followed by his wife, who entreated him to return home and go to bed. Her pleadings were of no avail, for, seizing an old musket which he had kept for the purpose of shooting birds, he put a load into it, and while doing so, in drunken accents, asked his wife which should die first. Terrified at this speech and his action, the poor wife ran from the shop. She had gone but a short distance when she heard the report of the gun. Instantly she retraced her steps and re-entered the shop, only to behold the mangled remains of her husband. He had placed the gun at the base of his right ear, and had used his great toe to move the trigger. The shot carried away the greater part of his head, and therefore life was soon extinct. He leaves a wife and four children.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Latest Discoveries—A One Hundred and Fifty Barrel Well at Shamburg—The Allegheny Oil Fields.

The Titusville *Herald* says: "The Conaghy well, upon the McCray Farm, Petroleum Centre, has not decreased in production since striking, but, on the contrary, maintained nearly a steady production of between 300 and 400 barrels daily. The Dalzell & McCray District carries the palm for large and productive wells, and another well upon the McCray Farm is about tested, with indications fully as good as those of any previous strike in this locality. A new well upon the Chicago Tract, at Shamburg, which was recently torpedoed, was doing 140 barrels yesterday, and promises to be as productive as any previously struck upon this territory. The Skiff Thomas Well, at West Hickory, is doing about 130 barrels, instead of 250, as stated.

The Oil City *Times* of Monday, says that the well put down by OVERTON & BOWERS, on Shaffer Run, was tested on Friday last, and is now producing fifty barrels daily. This territory, or at least some portions of it, is now producing in paying quantities, and there are several more wells going down in that locality. Our townsman, Col. DUNCAN, has been exceedingly unfortunate with his well on this territory, the tools having been stuck in the hole for several months, all efforts, so far, to remove them having proved fruitless.

A well located on the Watson property, between the point and the toll-gate, Franklin, was struck on Wednesday last and we understand was, on Friday last, pumping at the rate of ten barrels daily. In pumping off the head it produced five barrels per hour.

A gentleman of Erie is willing to bet that, inside of five years, oil will be found in the vicinity of Erie, as abundantly as upon Oil Creek. He argues, "where there's smoke there's fire, and where there's gas there's ile."

A new well on the Hoffman farm, West Hickory, struck Wednesday, is yielding forty barrels per day; owned by ARMSTRONG.

The East Brady *Independent* has the following in regard to the Allegheny oil-field: The following statement will show the progress making in development in this district: Walker well No. 1, 1,100 feet; Walker well No. 2, 600 feet; Moody & Jennings, on Jennings farm, 750 feet; Dr. James well No. 1, Jennings farm, 750 feet; Dr. James well No. 2, Meldren farm, 400 feet; Jennings & Gordon, Meldren farm, 650 feet. The Armstrong well is under the management of Mr. L. P. WALKER. They are drawing tubing with the intention of drilling it through the third sand and torpedoing. This will, we trust, prove a thorough test. A great anxiety is felt in regard to this well, and everything is hoped for from the efforts now being made to test it. In a few weeks a number of wells will be completed, when we look for important strikes that will equal if not rival the Armstrong. The well, after the new engine had been "set up" and everything put in working order, began steadily to produce oil at the rate of from ten to fifteen barrels per day; but they soon became dissatisfied with that for a production and tore up arrangements, drew tubing, began drilling, and ordered ten barrels of benzine—which is now lying at the well—and began rapidly preparing for a torpedo. They seem to be right, and we hope they are. We favor the plan, for it will open the crevices which must be certainly clogged, or rather jammed full of mud, judging from the amount of brigaling that has been done lately. We visited PARKER'S on Wednesday last, and found matters somewhat dull owing to the downward tendency in the price of oil. But few new strikes have been recently made, and operators are waiting for an improvement in the market. The amount of oil in tanks is 40,000 barrels. Oil is quoted at $3 to $3 25, and few sales.

The Fox farm wells are producing a good deal of oil.

The Kribbs well, on the Kelly farm, was torpedoed last week, and for two hours after pumped at the rate of seventy-five barrels per day. When put in working order it will be a twenty-five barrel well.

Two wells are about to be put down at Rimerton; one in the village and the other on the opposite side of the river. Work is to be commenced immediately.

The Redbank well, a short distance below the mouth, is now down 1,400 feet, with a good show of oil. It is to be tubed and tested this week.

The Clarion *Democrat* says: No oil has been found at Blyson or Deer Creek, or anywhere along the upper Clarion, though wells are not all tested. The new well at Blyson pumps salt water in fair quantities, and they (the Company) have commenced the manufacture of salt. The Alum Rock well is being drilled deeper. A number of good wells have recently been tested in Perry Township and up along the Clarion River.

Grant's Administration—Senator Harlan's Opinion of the General.

The following letter was written to a gentleman in Florida in reply to a communication addressed to Senator HARLAN, of Iowa, asking for information about the Administration of Gen. GRANT:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1870.

My Dear Colonel:

In reply to yours of the 16th, I have to say that the criticisms of President GRANT and his Administration found in Southern papers, and supported by certain Republican papers, so called, in the North, are without sufficient foundation. President GRANT'S habits, as far as I am able to learn, and as I firmly believe, are exemplary in every respect. He is a gentleman in his bearing, officially and socially, always manifesting great intelligence, both in conversation and in the discharge of his official duties. He has not always appointed great men to civil stations, but very few can be named who are destitute of respectable talents, and as a rule they are honest and faithful. And in this connection allow me to say that our Government is so simple in its form and machinery that great talents are not absolutely necessary to secure success in its administration. Hence, honesty and industry, supported by medium talents in public station, ought to be satisfactory to the people. I therefore think it would be wise, taking all into consideration, to continue this Administration another term, and I predict the people will so decide. That President GRANT has made some mistakes, I freely admit; but as they were mistakes, and not intentional errors, the presumption is that they will, as far as practicable, be avoided in the future. And it is by no means certain that any of our greatest and most experienced statesmen would not, if in his situation, have committed errors equally grave. That the Government is, on the whole, being carefully and prudently administered and the laws faithfully enforced, without bluster, flurry, "fear, favor, or affection," no one can truthfully deny. The honest and faithful collection of the revenue has enabled the Government to reduce the public debt at a rate below ten millions of dollars per month, on an average, since the date of President GRANT'S inauguration, and warranted Congress to greatly reduce the rate of taxation. This ought to be satisfactory. But there are those who desire to break down the Administration for the purpose of advancing their own interests; and I regret to add that some of them are shining lights in the Republican Party. As to changes and proposed changes in office, to which you refer, I need only say that so far as they have occurred, I am of the opinion the service has been improved. There are, of course, some exceptions. I would not, with my limited information, have recalled Mr. MOTLEY; but no one can find fault with Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN as his successor. The latter is not, probably, the equal of the former in the field of letters; but Mr. MOTLEY is hardly the equal of the latter in jurisprudence and statesmanship. Personally, I am satisfied with President GRANT'S Administration. Taking it all in all, I doubt if any one of our leading statesmen of greater pretensions would improve it. I have felt such a sense of safety and security for all our free institutions since he came to the Presidential office, such a freedom from solicitude and anxiety, which pursued me day and night, for two years preceding, like an omen of evil, that I feel like protesting against a change, unless for the gravest reasons. It is true, as you state, that some influential public journals of Republican politics have assailed President GRANT; but they have assailed Congress with equal recklessness; and in each case, as I think, without sufficient reasons. The conductors of papers are, like the rest of us, only human. They have their likes and dislikes, and are not always wise enough to suppress the spirit of fault-finding, especially when disappointed in their personal aspirations. I believe I have now traversed all your inquiries, answering them frankly as you requested. With great respect yours truly, JAMES HARLAN.

Col. THOS. J. SAUNDERS, Tallahassee, Fla.

The Evanston, Ill., Outrage—Sympathy With the Sufferers.

The Chicago *Post* of Aug. 2, says:

"A meeting of the citizens of Evanston was held, last evening, to express the indignation of the inhabitants at the outrage recently perpetrated on Mrs. WOODRICK and her daughter. Judge SAMUEL DOUGLAS was elected Chairman. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the outrage recently perpetrated in this village, in which two poor and unprotected women were cruelly and shamefully assaulted by a crowd of lawless men, was an act of cowardly brutality, deserving the instant and unmeasured reprobation of all who would shield the humblest home and the lowliest woman from ruffianly violence.

Whereas, By the recent outrage in our village, two helpless women have been reduced to a condition which claims the sympathy and material assistance of the public; therefore,

Resolved, That Mrs. A. H. HOGE, Mrs. M. G. CLARK, Mrs. F. HARKINS and Mrs. JULIUS WHITE be a committee to ascertain what their necessities are, receive contributions to meet them, and to disburse the same according to their best judgment.

Subscriptions amounting to $360 were taken up, after which the meeting adjourned."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No transactions were effected at the Exchange, yesterday, and hardly any one was in attendance. Thus far this week but one sale has been made, and there is little chance now for any activity in the market. The fact cannot be denied that real estate matters are "flat," for in public the only sales which are made are those ordered by decree of Court, while in private the transactions are few. A glance at the transfers recorded each day show each week a decrease in business, and in all branches of the trade dullness is the chief characteristic. Suburban sales up to this time have been the only exception, but of these few are at present advertised. There is now but little hope felt, by those experienced, that any better state of affairs will prevail until Fall, when a general revival of business and the return of residents to the City will cause a demand for various classes of property, resulting, it is hoped, in an active market.

The auction of JOHNSON & MILLER, yesterday, of lots at Carlstadt, N. J., was well attended, eight cars of the special train being filled with parties from the City, principally Germans, who were interested in the sale, and availed themselves of this means of conveyance for being present. After some eighty lots had been disposed of the storm set in, greatly to the disappointment of all concerned, and a postponement was rendered necessary. The day fixed for the next sale is the 13th instant, when the remaining lots will be struck off. Such as were sold brought good prices, full particulars in regard to which will be found below. Each lot is 25x100.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

CARLSTADT, N. J.

By Johnson & Miller.

BLOCK NO. 1.	
4 lots, Nos. 21 to 24, 7th-st. and Perry-av., 25x100	$720
4 lots, Nos. 13 to 16, 7th-st., 25x100	720
4 lots, Nos. 9 to 12, 7th-st., 25x100	700
BLOCK NO. 5.	
4 lots, Nos. 37 to 40, Germania-av. and 7th-st., 25x100	680
BLOCK NO. 7.	
2 lots, Nos. 35 and 36, 8th-st., near Germania-av., 25x100	350
2 lots, Nos. 33 and 34, 8th-st., near Germania-av., 25x100	300
2 lots, Nos. 31 and 32, 8th-st., near Germania-av., 25x100	300
4 lots, Nos. 27 to 30, 8th-st., near Germania-av., 25x100	640
BLOCK NO. 6.	
4 lots, Nos. 21 to 24, 7th-st., 25x100	670
4 lots, Nos. 17 to 20, 8th-st., 25x100	670
7 lots, Nos. 8 to 14, 8th-st., 25x100	1,120
7 lots, Nos. 1 to 7, 8th-st., 25x100	1,050
BLOCK NO. 7.	
4 lots, Nos. 21 to 24, 8th-st., 25x100	600
2 lots, Nos. 25 and 26, 8th-st., 25x100	260
BLOCK NO. 8.	
2 lots, Nos. 27 and 28, 7th-st., 25x100	260
4 lots, Nos. 29 to 32, 7th-st., 25x100	260
4 lots, Nos. 33 to 36, 7th-st., 25x100	260

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Beekman-place, e. s., 205 ft. s. of 51st-st., 20x100 } Beekman-place, e. s., 405 ft. s. of 51st-st., 20x100 }	$30,000
Bayard-st., n. s., Nos. 2 and 4, 50.6x28.10	35,000
Cherry-st., n. s., No. 402, 21.4x½ block } Cherry-st., n. s., No. 404, 21.4x½ block } Cherry-st., n. s., No. 406, 21.4x½ block }	20,000
Forsyth-st., n. s., 125 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x100	7,900
Orchard-st., w. s., 112 ft. n. of Grand-st., [illegible]	21,700
6th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Avenue C, 20.1x97	14,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
Orchard-st., No. 109, 5 years, per year	$624
[illegible]	[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., n. s., 99 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 25x100	$2,100
Broadway, n. s., 106 ft. e. of Hull-st., 100x[illegible]	[illegible]
Bush-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 24.10x100	[illegible]
Bush-st., n. s., 110.10 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 22.4x100	[illegible]
Butler-st., s. s., 34.7 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100, [illegible]	[illegible]
Chauncey-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	[illegible]
Chestnut-st., [illegible]	600
Debevoise-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Lafayette-st., 25x100	[illegible]
Jefferson-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100	7,500
Johnson-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 50x100	6,000
Leonard and Wyckoff sts., s. w. corner, 1 lot and [illegible], C	10,300
Malbone-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of New-York-av., 40x127.9	2,000
Marshall-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	3,300
Montgomery-st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of New-York-av., 40x127.9	2,000
Oxford-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 25x100	21,000
Stockton-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100, h. and l.	4,600
Stockton-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100, h. and l.	4,600
Tillary-st., n. s., Nos. 308 and 310, 28.2x100	2,700
South 2d-st., s. s., 87 ft. w. of 7th-st., 21x[illegible], h. and l.	4,000
North 2d and 5th sts., southerly cor., lot No. 190 and part No. 192	1,800
5th-st., s. s., 85 ft. n. of 4th-av., 18.6x100	3,150
5th-st., w. s., 113 ft. n. of South 5th-st., 20.1x100x11.9x100	[illegible]
17th-st., n. e. s., 200 ft. s. of 2d-av., 18.9x100	7,000
18th-st., n. s., 137.6 ft. s. of 4th-av., 27.6x100	4,700
Cypress-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Willow-st., 50x100	1,500
Dekalb-av., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Yates-av., 22x100	3,500
Dekalb-av., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 25x100	1,800
Evergreen-av., n. e. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Madison-st., 100x100x[illegible]	1,200
Flushing-av., n. s., 76 ft. e. of Canton-st., 24.3x[illegible]	5,000
Hamilton-av. and Columbia-st., s. w. corner, 71.4x26.3x[illegible]	3,500
Lafayette-av., n. s., 96.5 ft. of Hampden-st., 25x[illegible]	3,750
Liberty and Railroad avs., s. w. corner, 50x100	250
Ridgewood-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of proposed Nostrand-av., 75x117.6	3,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Oyster Bay road, from South Oyster Bay to Hicksville, adjoining Verity's, 42 acres	$8,000
Flushing.	
Bridge-st., s. s., adjoining Lamerie's, 25x100, and buildings	$2,500
Middle Village.	
Furman-av., e. s., 153 ft. n. of Cross-st., 50x140	$300
Jamaica.	
Heinman-av., e. s., adjoining Sing's, 27x24, Town Hall	$2,250
Woodside.	
Lots Nos. 118, 223 and 400, each 25x100	$750
Hempstead.	
Road from Freeport to the Bay, w. s., 50x100	$1,110
Hicksville.	
2d-st. and 5th-av., n. e. corner, 50x100	$300
Flushing.	
Union-st., w. s., adjoining Stoothoff's, 25x112	$2,200
Long Island City.	
Curver-st., e. s., 126 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 100x100	$2,000

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.	
1 lot, John Bulger's property, indefinite, 14[illegible]x130x26	$100
1 lot, John Bulger's property, indefinite, 50x200	625
Southfield.	
Linder Park, lots Nos. 67, 68, 69 and 70, 100x100	$400
Linder Park, lots Nos. 181, 182, 183, 184, 100x100	500
Middletown.	
Tompkins-st., 380 ft. w. of Broadwell-st., 25x[illegible]	$650
Westfield.	
On road from Richmond Valley to Amboy ferry, adjoining land of Garret Homan, 4-10 of acre	$1,800

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.	
Manhattan-av., n. s., 204 ft. w. of Summit-av., 100x100	$4,100
Warren-st., s. s., G. Braum's lot, 25x100	1,000
Hancock-st., sold to Chas. M. Berghes, 25x100	1,500
Hoboken.	
Lots Nos. 12, 14 and 24, block No. 59 Coster's estate	$1,000
Lots Nos. 31, 32, 33 and 34, block No. 26, Coster's estate	3,500
Kearney.	
Copper Mines road, e. s., 50 ft. n. of Bradley-st., 150x125	$750
Copper Mines road, e. s., 25 ft. n. of Bradley-st., 25x100	125
Bayonne.	
28th-st., n. s., Thos. McDonald's lot, 40x120	100
Newark.	
Broad-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Thomas-st., 51x114	3,000
Belmont-av., e. s., 420 ft. s. of Waverly-pl., 25x100	700
Orange-st., s. s., Achem-st., [illegible] } Achem-st., s. s., 146 ft. s. of Orange-st., [illegible] }	1,000
Main-st., s. s., 217 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 25x100	600
West-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Court-st., 25x125 } Adjoining lot, 25x125 }	2,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EMINENT STATESMEN AND DIVINES.

Many of our most eminent divines and statesmen have received their scholastic education at Rutgers College, in sight of the magnificent lots which JOHNSON & MILLER are to sell at New-Brunswick, AUG. 10. Lot buyers, go by all means to the sale. Free passes of JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN stone houses and lots, in fee, Nos. 21 and 23 East 48th-st., near Madison-av., medium size. Inquire on the premises or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 20th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, ON STATEN ISLAND—A beautiful place of 12½ acres, situate 2½ miles from either landing. The house is an ornamental brick cottage of twelve rooms; the grounds are underdrained; consisting of woods and lawn, a great variety of evergreen and fruit trees; good garden. Will be sold for two-thirds of its value to settle an estate. Apply to W. G. TALMAN, No. 16 Fletcher-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU WANT YOUR GIRLS TO MARRY WELL, BY ALL MEANS ATTEND JOHNSON & MILLER'S GREAT AUCTION SALE, AUG. 10, AND SECURE A HOME IN NEW-BRUNSWICK. By far the greater part of the students of "Old Rutgers" formed matrimonial alliances within sight of its stately walls. What has been will be. FREE RAILROAD PASSES AND MAPS FOR LOT BUYERS, AT JOHNSON & MILLER'S, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE, (SWISS style,) stables; out-buildings; hennery; three acres; commanding fine views; near depot; grounds covered with fruit and shade; fine garden; neighborhood unexceptionable; owner going abroad; see photographs office HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 8 Nassau, corner Pine. Price low.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A NICE COTTAGE-house, containing nine rooms and cellar; water in the kitchen; a good yard, and garden; fruit, flowers, &c.; situated near Wilmington, Del., on the Brandywine. For particulars address E. WARDELL, Locust Valley, L. I.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated and near from N. Y.; low and low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

RIVERDALE.—A PLACE OF EIGHT acres, with 1,700 feet of street front; house large; water, gas and burglar alarm. Apply to the owner on the premises, H. L. ATHERTON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE TO LET.—This house probably is the most desirably located in this City (on Washington-square) for the attraction of desirable and genteel boarders. A large proportion of the rent will be taken by the present occupants in part payment for board for himself and family, in which are no small children. The house is very handsomely furnished throughout, more completely than houses generally rented for boarding-houses. It has never before been let for that purpose. No parties will be treated with who cannot furnish the best of recommendations as to respectability and responsibility, and who cannot furnish security if required. Possession given Sept. 1, or earlier if required. Address B. R. S., Box No. 155 general Post-office, with name, address and references.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIFTH-AV. MEDIUM-SIZE HOUSE wanted for a term of years or to purchase. If leased, rent not to exceed $4,000; wholly or partly furnished; tenant unexceptionable; two persons only in family. Address A. H. CAMPBELL, No. 666 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S SPECIAL TRAIN FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1870, at 11:10 o'clock, A. M. COLLATION AND BAND OF MUSIC, UNDER FINE TENTS, ON ARRIVAL, after which 322 OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS ever offered, will be sold at auction, to the highest bidders, regardless of price.

THE VAN NUISE FARM,

situated almost in the centre of, and on the highest ground in the city, with excellent surroundings; streets all graded, and every lot ready for immediate use, must prove a profitable investment to purchasers at the coming sale. Livingston-av., bounding the farm on the south, and Remsen-av., running near its northerly line, are each fine wide thoroughfares. Powers, Howard, Talmadge, Ward, Lawrence, and Fulton sts., all laid down on the City Map, are opened, graded, and run through the property.

A volume could easily be written of the advantages of New-Brunswick, as a place of residence; situated on the Raritan River, in the finest agricultural portion of the State, the cost of living is fully twenty per cent. less than in New-York, or any of the adjacent cities, while its communication with the Metropolis is constant by twenty-eight daily trains. No place in Westchester County can be so readily reached, and at as low rates of commutation, viz: $86 per annum. New-Brunswick contains a population of 20,000. It has water and gas. Rutgers College, at which hundreds of our most popular divines, literary, and public men, received their scholastic education, is within sight of the property to be sold; there are also, twenty churches, scores of Grammar and free schools, etc., etc.

The coming sale will afford the best opportunity ever offered to secure lots and plots at reasonable prices in the most select portion of the city.

Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Title unquestionable.

Should the weather prove stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

For information, maps, and railroad passes, apply to Johnson & Miller, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or to Rutsen Hardenburg, No. 139 George-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION OF 900 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS IN THE CITY OF SCRANTON, PENN.

On TUESDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, at Scranton, by LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

Nine hundred beautifully-located building lots, of 25 to 28 feet 3 inches front by 150 to 160 feet in depth, on avenues 80 feet in width; each lot having a back outlet on streets 20 feet wide.

These lots form the most beautiful portion of the city plot, gradually rising in slope several hundred feet, giving superb views from each of the blocks of many miles in extent.

For salubrity, beauty of its buildings, width of its avenues, together with its business and social advantages, Scranton offers rare inducements. From a population of about ten thousand twelve years ago, it now numbers upward of sixty thousand persons.

A mountain stream of large volume crosses the property at an elevation sufficient to supply abundantly all the city with the purest water for domestic or steam purposes.

The particular attention of manufacturers and others is invited to this rare opportunity for profitable investment. Coal can be had for about fifty cents per ton, and raw material and provisions at the lowest figures. Four or five trunk railroads centre here, being only four or five hours from New-York.

Terms of sale half cash, balance on liberal time, if desired, at six per cent. interest. Nuisances interdicted.

Further particulars at sale.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT. PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER. THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

$20,000 DETROIT CITY 7s.

$50,000 JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.

For Sale by WILKINS & CO., Detroit, Mich.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

NEW-JERSEY SECURITIES.

$50,000 Improvement Bonds of PASSAIC COUNTY, 7 per cent., due 7 to 18 years. Debt of County, $140,000. Assessed valuation of taxable property, $28,000,000.

$50,000 PATERSON CITY BONDS, 7 per cent., due 1880, free of all taxes.

$40,000 NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, 7 per cent., due 1876.

$40,000 ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 7 per cent., due 1876.

For sale by O. E. WOOD, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent. TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run.

AT 85, AND INTEREST.

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE, BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

Alabama 8 per Cent. GOLD BONDS,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama, in American gold, and secured by first mortgage of $22,000 a mile to JAMES BURILL and V. K. STEVENSON, Trustees, which mortgage has been examined and approved by Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, of New-York, upon the road, franchises, depots, lands and other property of every kind, in addition to the indorsement of the State of Alabama; which can only be had as the road is finished, equipped and received by the State Engineer as a first-class road and outfit, 50 MILES of which have been finished, equipped, and so received.

The State of Alabama, in ordering the indorsement of these Bonds, specially provides for the prompt payment of principal and interest of the same in case the Company should fail to do so.

This is a south and north road from the City of Montgomery, 183 miles long to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, in DIRECT line north by Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati to Chicago.

The stock paid up and property mortgaged to secure the payment of these Bonds and interest is $3,500,000, which, with the indorsement of the State of Alabama, and the high rate of interest, makes THE BEST INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED.

A limited number of these Bonds are for sale at 95 and accrued interest, by Messrs.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND STOUT & DICKINSON, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., N. Y.

From whom full information can be had.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS

OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

JOHN PATON, ARCH'D McKINLAY, Agents.

BOGERT & WHITE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R. SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.

PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

$1,500,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON, NO. 12 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO FORM THE NINETEENTH WARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To be located in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, hereby declare our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the State of New-York, entitled:

"An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation."

Such Company to be known by the name and style of the "NINETEENTH WARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," and to be located in the City of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

CHRIS'N SCHWARTZ,	ADOLF LEVINGER,
MAX. MORGENTHAU,	GEO. M. MITTNACHT,
HENRY CLAUSEN, Jr.	WM. NEUSTAEDTER,
PETER DOELGER,	Dr. EDW. PETZOLD,
CH'N EBERSPACHER,	JACOB RUMBERG,
CHAS. HUBER,	MAX SCHAEFER,
JUL'S KATZENBERG,	M. THALMESSINGER,
FRED'K KEUTINA,	ISAAC WALLACH.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL KINDS OF STATE, city, town and first mortgage railroad bonds; also, some first-class commercial paper. Apply at office Canada Mining Company, No. 31 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT TO LIVE ECONOMICALLY, SECURE AT JOHNSON & MILLER'S GREAT AUCTION SALE, AUG. 10, A HOME IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE CENTRE OF THE FINEST AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT IN THE STATE. Call personally (don't send) at JOHNSON & MILLER'S, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FINANCIAL.

CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,

No. 102 Broadway.

Branch Offices, } No. 140 Montague-st., Brooklyn; No. 94 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

Capital, - - $500,000 00
Cash Assets, $2,503,700 54

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

The Directors of this Company, have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

TEN PER CENT.

upon the Capital payable on demand.

And have also directed that

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

be paid on outstanding Scrip of the years 1865, '66, '67, '68 and '69 on the 20th of September next.

Scrip transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th of September.

They have also made an allotment of Scrip of

SIXTY PER CENT.

on all participating Policies, deliverable on and after Sept. 20, next.

And have also ordered the

SCRIP ISSUED IN 1864,

with SIX PER CENT. INTEREST thereon to be paid off, in cash, on the 15th instant.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS, NO. 94 BROADWAY,

Transact A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent. Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. B. STANTON, No. 35 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank in St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 15th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 15th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $7,[illegible]

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.	JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

38TH DIVIDEND. WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No. 172 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, JULY 30, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, free of tax, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 1, 1870. }

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid, in gold, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

Office of the GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 175 Broadway, July 26, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 1st August, 1870.

JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, July 18, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland.

The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th-st. and 3d-av., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870. }

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. will be paid to stockholders on demand.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.

WM. H. BURRALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, NO. 5 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED Petroleum Farms Association have this day declared a Dividend on the capital stock of the Company of two cents per share, payable on demand to stockholders of this date.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until the 9th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870. }

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

LONG-ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug. 2, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable Aug. 3.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., NO. 156 BROADWAY, July 20, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable Aug. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, 8th inst., till which date the transfer-books are closed.

E. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 386 BROADWAY, July 20, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of August.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER, Offices, No. 43 Pine-st.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY;

Or SPECIAL SALES made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for eighteen years.

Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities and Gold, bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards and at private sale.

Sales of Stocks, Real Estate, &c., by order of Executors, Administrators, Courts and others, promptly executed on the most favorable terms.

All classes of Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the Stock Exchange Boards a specialty with this house for many years.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, Aug. 5, 1870. }

The Navy Department will offer for sale, at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steamer GALENA, of 738 tons.

The vessel will be sold as she stands, and can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within a time from the day of sale satisfactory to the Commandant.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser, who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 5, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, 67 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An act to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania-avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the north-west gate of the Capitol to the crossing of 15th-st. west. The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind; to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and in fact all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (Public No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made; it is provided "therein" that the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard. The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds and Works, United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND PENFOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 130 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of March, 1870.

THOMAS E. PAILE, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, } Executors, [illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $50. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 660 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby. Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the late No. 13 6th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do them without pain, 39,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Australia......Sat. Aug. 6	Tyrian......Wed. Aug. 3
Columbia......Sat. Aug. 13	Sidonian......Wed. Aug. 10
Europa......Sat. Aug. 20	Britannia......Wed. Aug. 17
India......Sat. Aug. 27	Caledonia......Wed. Aug. 24
Cambria......Sat. Sept. 3	Iowa......Wed. Aug. 31
Anglia......Sat. Sept. 10	Dacian......Wed. Sept. 7
	Dorian......Wed. Sept. 14

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130. Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28. Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont...SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT......Lemarie...SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE......Duchesne...SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE......Rousseau...SATURDAY, Sept. 17

Price of passage, payable in gold (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75. TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $130 and $80. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 12:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11:30 o'clock A. M. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10	Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31
China, Wednes., Aug. 17	Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Tripoli, Thursday, Aug. 18	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24	Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 25	Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE. By the steamers not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris......$145, gold. Return tickets......$250, gold. By the steamers carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets......$150, gold. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)......Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River. ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M. ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers. VIRGINIA, Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M. DENMARK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M. PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M. Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency. Steerage passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates. For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS. THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows: MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY, Aug. 10, at 4 P. M. IDAHO, Capt. PRICE, Aug. 17, at 10 A. M. NEVADA, Capt. GREEN, Aug. 24, at 4 P. M. COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN, Aug. 31, at 9 A. M. WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M. MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M. Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS. HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50. FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED. Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60. according to location of berth. These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip. Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon. ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. AUG. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH. Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan. All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Aug. 4. Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 3, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23. NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 22. MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 22. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River. MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Aug. 11. MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS......Aug. 18. MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS......Aug. 25. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS. Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY. THE STEAM-SHIPS SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green. LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st. GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT. The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 31 N. R.—The steamer Granite State will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE. Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return. The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SNEDEN, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Jesse Hoyt, 8:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M.; (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.) Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:15 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:55 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co. Pier No. 28 N. R. Fare to Long Branch, $1. Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT. Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY. The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY. The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York,) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN. Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENing of new depot, the largest in America.—The splendid steamers of this line will hereafter leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton sts., EVERY AFTERNOON (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock; West 34th-st., 6:15. Fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reductions to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. Excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, $5. Passengers by Broadway, 8th, 7th or 6th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in the morning trains which leave Albany and Troy. N. B.—On and after the 1st of September the fare on this line will be reduced to 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 5th......9:30 A. M.	Friday, 5th......1:30 P. M.
Saturday, 6th...11:00 A. M.	Saturday, 6th......3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 7th....10:00 A. M.	Sunday, 7th......4:00 P. M.
Monday, 8th......6:00 A. M.	Monday, 8th......6:00 A. M.
Monday, 8th......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 9th......6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th......3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th 7:00 A. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 28 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days. J. S. TUTHILL, No. 136 South-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 24th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 6 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The slipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night. (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 27th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

STEAM-BOATS FOR SALE.—SIDE Wheeler and Propeller Steamers of various tonnage for sale. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DELIA MAYER and JOSEPH ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Delia Mayer and Joseph Rosenblatt, of the County of New-York and of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register, at No. 64 Wall-st., in said district, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st.—Right Rev. the Bishop of New-York will hold an ordination in this Church on FRIDAY, Aug. 5, at 10½ A. M., when Samuel Osgood, D. D., will be admitted to the Diaconate.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 38TH-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study. A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J. J. R. BURWOOD, Principal. The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING, N. Y. (formerly Mr. Churchill's school.) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR. The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 28 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL. Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations. Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY, FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, OLD HADLEY, MASS. The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE, MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y. School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, Great Barrington, Mass. L. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. AND 38TH ST. (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 36 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 3; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV. The school will open Sept. 21. The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 176th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. SIXTEENTH YEAR. (Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 35 Pine-st., N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infants class. Circulars sent on request. Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MRS. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn., or No. 78 Madison-av., New-York.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $220. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. E. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 12, 1870. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J. Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 12 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 14 East 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 12 BOYS; ages 8 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av. And corner 41st-st. and [illegible]. Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 22, and on 5th-av. Sept. 29. For information or catalogues apply at either College building. H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK'S, NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST., ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. The next term commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870. AN EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1. N. B.—No omission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French. Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st. Personal application after Sept. 5.

IF YOU WANT TO EDUCATE YOUR BOYS, SECURE AT JOHNSON & MILLER'S GREAT AUCTION SALE, AUG. 10, A HOME IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, near Rutgers College, and the most renowned Grammar and Public Schools in the land. By calling personally (if you desire to purchase) on JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., you will receive a free pass for their special train.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 138, 140 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 138, 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular. CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal. Brooklyn, N. Y.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at E. Lockwood's book-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 22 West 16th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 25 Washington-st.

A CLERGYMAN (M. A.) WILL PREPARE a few pupils for business or college; unexceptionable references. Address PRECEPTOR, Box No. 20, Station F, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER, a Normal graduate, desires a situation in the Eastern, Middle or Southern States as teacher of penmanship, higher mathematics, higher English, &c.; would take charge of an academy; recommendations given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 142 Times Office, New-York City.

A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE OF A first-class institution, desires a situation as teacher in a family or seminary; competent to teach Piano, Latin, elementary French and English. Address Box No. 28 Pittsfield, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; will do chamber-work and waiting; understands the care of silver, making salads, in the best manner; country or City; best City references. Call at No. 336 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman; is a very respectable and thorough cook; understands meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, good baking; city or country; best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a first-class woman; understands French fluting and everything that belongs to the business in the best manner; City or country; has the best testimonials. Call at No. 336 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker; can give best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, competent Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business fully; baking, &c.; good reference. Can be seen at No. 111 6th-av., corner of 12th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to do plain cooking and coarse washing, or to do laundress' work; no objection to a short distance in the country; good references. Call at 38th-st., second door from 3d-av., south side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address No. 227 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or waiting alone; best City reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 227 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamber-work or to take care of children. Call for two days at No. 326 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress; understands fine washing and ironing and fancy French fluting; good references. Call at No. 400 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a small, private family; good City reference. Call at No. 240 1st-av., in the milk depot.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 137 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good reference can be given. Call at No. 23 East 46th-st.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, BOARDING-HOUSES and private families can be supplied with good help at MAGNIFICENT, No. 125 8th-av., over drug-store.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; has nine years' experience; can show good reference from last employer; can ride horses, and is a good waiter at table, and is willing to make himself generally useful in and about a gentleman's place. Call or address E. S. C., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; is a good milker; has the best of City reference. Call or address S. H., No. 398 Broadway, in the drug-store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman; married; two children; understands the business thoroughly; first-class recommendations. Address JAMES, No. 876 Broadway, seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man; is a good gardener, coachman, or farmer; wife can milk and butter or make herself useful. Address D. D., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference given. Address T. C., Box No. 190 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR American coachman, accustomed to work inside or out, and an excellent, experienced City driver. Call or address B., No. 147 Grand-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW GENTLEMEN OF GOOD address who wish to make from $2 to $12 per day; business pleasant, and success sure. No. 615 Broadway, upstairs, Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A DRY-GOODS JOBBING house, an experienced salesman in their notion department. Address Post-office Box No. 2,232, stating experience and salary wanted, with references.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., wanted servants both experienced and girls lately landed, for excellent situations in City and country.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—APPLY for two days at No. 231 Greenwich-st.

PROPOSALS.

TENDERS IN DUPLICATE, MARKED on the envelope, "Tender for Metal," will be received by the Deputy Controller at Montreal until noon on Monday, 22d August next, for the purchase of about the under-mentioned quantities of iron in store in Canada, to be sold in any quantity to suit purchasers:

IRON ORDNANCE, SHOT, SHELL, CARRIAGES, PLATFORMS, TRUCKS AND OLD IRON.

Station.	Ordnance, cwts.	Shot, cwts.	Shell, cwts.	Cast Iron Platforms and Carriages, cwts.	Iron Trucks for Garrison Carriages, cwts.	Iron. Cast, cwts.	Iron. Scrap, cwts.	Iron. Wrot, cwts.
St. Helen's Island, Montreal	23,111	35,308	1,729	....	....	56	34	1
Quebec	10,120	19,736	4,869	1,947	55	..	..	..
Kingston	11,698	17,194	5,650	....	136	..	22	..
Toronto	204	137	....	....	23	..	..	..
Total	45,133	72,375	12,248	1,947	214	56	56	1

Total, 6,763¼ tons.

The guns, &c., may be seen on application at the Control Store Offices, Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto. The guns will be rendered unserviceable before delivery.

The metal to be removed at the purchaser's expense from the places where it is now lying.

Parties tendering will state the quantity they require.

A deposit of ten per cent. value must be made to the Control Pay-master by each tenderer, on it being notified to him that his tender has been accepted.

The whole of the metal must be removed on or before the 30th September next, payment in full being made prior to delivery.

Any further information can be obtained on application to the Deputy Controller, Montreal.

The Deputy Controller reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders.

Forms of tenders can be obtained at the Control Offices above mentioned.

E. H. MARTINDALE, Deputy Controller.

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA, MONTREAL, July 28, 1870.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO GENTLEMEN, WISHING TO room together, will find a neatly-furnished front room in a private family, near Fulton Ferry. Also, a back parlor, suitable for a single gentleman; terms low. Apply at No. 135 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 8 WEST 25TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., in a French family, first-class board for gentlemen and ladies or single gentlemen.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board, in a private family; terms very moderate. Apply at No. 208 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—GOOD ROOMS AND FIRST-class board at No. 237 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

NEAR LONG BRANCH.—GOOD BOARD can be obtained in a farm-house on South Shrewsbury River, ten minutes from depot and two hours from New-York. Terms, $10 per week; children half price. Address HENDRICK SMOCK, Oceanport, N. J. Refers to J. R. Hyde, 323 Pearl-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON, N. Y. Opposite West Point. Good rooms can now be secured at this pleasant house. Terms moderate. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL. Fire Island. Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. & S. S. SAMMIS.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, Orange County, fifty miles Erie Railway; excursion tickets, go and come, $2 05; leave 8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.; large stone building in the mountains; scenery unsurpassed; hops every Saturday night. DAVISON & CO.

NEPTUNE HOUSE—NEW ROCHELLE—Will remain open late into October to accommodate many that wish to be convenient to the City. Distance, 17½ miles per New-Haven Railroad. Trains running almost every hour. W. L. FISH.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE. Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS. Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Thirteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Forty-sixth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Sixteenth-street, from Avenue C to First-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Fifteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 7. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 9. For paving Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 10. For paving Fifty-sixth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
No. 11. For sewer in Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.
No. 12. For sewer in Hudson-street, between Canal and Vestry streets.
No. 13. For sewer in Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
No. 14. For sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
No. 15. For sewer in Greenwich-street, between Barrow and Morton streets, and Weehawken-street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets.
No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 1,) from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street.
No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 2,) from Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street.
No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 3,) from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to Riverside Park.
No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.
No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Sixty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.
No. 22. For curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
No. 23. For curb, gutter, and flagging Mangin-street, from Stanton to Houston-street.
No. 24. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.
No. 25. For flagging Avenue A, from Seventeenth to Twenty-fourth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner. NEW-YORK, July 28, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts, for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871. There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the offices of one or more of the departments. The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments: First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 58. Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54. Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 32. Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 82. No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same. The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item. The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers." Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered. J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE. BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT. Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 15th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York. The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, i. e., exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight. A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York. The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor, G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary. COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY. The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next. All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway." JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary. HAMILTON, Ontario, 28th July, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING VESSELS FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.—Sealed proposals addressed to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., will be received until noon, Aug. 20, for building one steam propeller of 250 tons, O. M., and one of 70 tons, O. M., of iron. Also, for two schooners of 80 tons, O. M., of wood. Bids will be received and considered for building the hulls of the two propellers of wood, and the hulls of the two schooners of iron. General plans and specifications of the vessels can be had by applying by letter to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, as above.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, to take a full interest in a first-class cash-paying business. To an American young man with a cash capital, or a business man and wife, this will be found worthy of attention. For particulars, apply at No. 111 6th-av., corner of 12th-st.

COMBINED SAFETY AND PROFIT realized by investment in one of the best paying improvements in the market. No experience other than general business knowledge needed. Only moderate capital required. Large returns certain. Particulars with ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 282 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS. THRONGS TURNED AWAY. EMMET as FRITZ VON VANDERSLINKINSTOFFEN, THE GERMAN EMIGRANT, in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!! EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM! EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!! EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!! The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION. EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL. No. 585 Broadway. FOURTH WEEK Of continued success of the BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, EVERY EVENING, and MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

APOLLO HALL.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY. Gen. FERRERO begs to inform the public that the BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN for the COMING SEASON. Great improvements have been made in every department, suggested by past experience, making this establishment the finest and most complete in the City. Office open until 9 P. M. each day.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES. MONMOUTH PARK. $31,000. FIVE DAYS. THREE RACES EACH DAY, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M. LAST DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 6. Hurdle handicap, 2 miles, 8 hurdles. Restoration Stakes, $2,500, 4-mile heats, 15 entries. Tweed Purse, $1,000. AMOS ROBINS, President. WM. R. RAYNOR, Secretary. The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT will leave Pier No. 28 Murray-st., North River, at 6¾ A. M., 8¾ A. M. and 11 o'clock A. M., returning when the races are over. Passengers will reach the course in less than two hours.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!! HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 30 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua. (Daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:50 and 10 A. M., 12:10, 1:50, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent. NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 21.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip. The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists. Tickets to and from the Beach, $1. For further particulars, see large time tables. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS, running over New-Jersey Railroad, all stop at New-Brunswick. Time—1:20. Commutation only $66. Desirable place to live; 20,000 inhabitants. JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale next THURSDAY will afford the greatest opportunity ever offered to purchase desirable lots at low prices. Maps and tickets at No. 25 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows: 10½ A. M.—Railroad express. 3½ P. M.—Montreal express. Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt. J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows: Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M. For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.) For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.) For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M. (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.) For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.) For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.) For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M. For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight. Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels. L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. JULY 5, 1870. *Daily. ‡For Hackensack only. †For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains. Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12¼ (noon,) and 8 P. M. On SATURDAYS, the 12¼ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop. By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon. Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Bart's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:05 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. RETURNING, leave Pine Plains at 5:25 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av. FOURTH WEEK of the wonderful artist KATHI LANNER and her incomparable VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE. Production of the new Comic Ballet Pantomime SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. STILA......KATHI LANNER. To commence with the popular Melange, THE NATIONS. EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the Matinees will be discontinued. Seats secured in advance at the box-office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY EVENING AUG. 15, with MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in his world-renowned character of "RIP VAN WINKLE," in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name. On the following and every Saturday evening will be produced a dramatization, in three acts, of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S EXQUISITE POEM OF THE LADY OF THE LAKE. The box-sheet will be opened on Monday, Aug. 8, at the Theatre, and at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, when seats may be secured six days in advance.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—THIS EVENING, Mollenhauer's Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, with Miss Canissa and Mr. Habelmann. Admission, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. SEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON TO POUGHKEEPSIE, landing at Cozzens and Newburg only, ON SUNDAY, AUG. 7, 1870. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; 34th-st., North River, at 8:30 A. M. Landing at Cozzens and Newburg only. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., Newburg, 4 P. M., Cozzens, 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 8 o'clock P. M. The band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will discourse choice music during the entire trip. Private parlors, where meals will be served if required, can be engaged on application to the purser on board. Fares: To Cozzens, $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip: To Cozzens, $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA. INTERNATIONAL CONTEST FOR THE CHALLENGE CUP. SPECIAL GRAND EXCURSION to witness the race between the celebrated yachts of the NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB and the famous yacht CAMBRIA, of the ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB, winner of the late ocean race. The gorgeous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will be withdrawn from the Long Branch route (for one day only) on MONDAY, Aug. 8, 1870, and will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 A. M.; foot of 34th-st., North River, at 9:30 A. M., touching at the lower landing of the Staten Island Ferry, near the Club-house, before and after the race. Returning, landing at 34th-st. first, and thence to Pier No. 28 North River. Through the courtesy of the NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, the PLYMOUTH ROCK will be assigned a SPECIAL STATION IN THE LINE, enabling excursionists to have a full and unobstructed view of the START, thence following the yachts around the flag-boats back to the stake-boat. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, TWO DOLLARS. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

20,000 HAPPY AND CONTENTED PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN ONE HOUR AND TWENTY MINUTES OF NEW-YORK IN NEW-BRUNSWICK. THIRTY DAILY TRAINS (COMMUTATION ONLY $66) enable them to go to and from the Metropolis more quickly, and with far greater comfort than residents of Westchester. They live more cheaply by twenty per cent. than their City cousins. They have the best college, the most renowned Grammar and Public Schools and churches in the land. In fact, there are no home comforts that the residents of this quiet and delightful city do not enjoy. At present, property is cheap, and now is the time to buy it. Go with JOHNSON & MILLER NEXT THURSDAY, AUG. 10, AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED THAT THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD. TICKETS AT NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

YACHT RACE, MONDAY, AUG. 8. AMERICA AGAINST ENGLAND, FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP, won by yacht AMERICA. The fast and safe sea-going steamer MAGENTA will accompany the yachts in the race from the Club-house, Staten Island, round light-ship. Leave 24th-st., North River, 8:30 A. M.; foot Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. A brass band will be on board. Dinner served from 12 until 3 P. M. Tickets, $2. J. HARRIMAN.

QUEEN'S CUP REGATTA. MONDAY, AUG. 8. The new, first-class steamer PLEASANT VALLEY, will accompany the yachts during the race, leaving her pier, foot of Spring-st., North River, at 9:30 A. M., Pier No. 24 (Peck-slip) at 10 A. M., and foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, at 10:15 A. M. REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD. FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, $1 50.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEASHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:30, 11:30, 2:30; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SATURDAYS.—FISHING BANKS.—THE new and staunch steam-boat FLORENCE will leave Warren-st., Pier No. 29, on Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27, at 8:30 A. M., returning at 4 P. M. Bait, lines and refreshments. No intoxicating liquors sold.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870. THE FIRM OF SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. HENRY N. SMITH, JAY GOULD, HENRY H. MARTIN, JAMES B. BACH.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of lawful business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of WILLARD, MARTIN & BACH; the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Stock Brokerage business, wholly on commission, including the buying and selling, on commission, of stocks, bonds, gold and securities. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: General partners—EDWARD K. WILLARD, HENRY H. MARTIN, of the City of New-York, and JAMES B. BACH, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York. Special partners—WILLIAM M. TWEED, JAY GOULD and HENRY N. SMITH, all of said City of New-York. The amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is as follows: WILLIAM M. TWEED, one hundred thousand dollars, in cash; JAY GOULD, one hundred thousand dollars, in cash; and HENRY N. SMITH, one hundred thousand dollars in cash. The partnership is to commence on the 1st day of August, 1870, and will terminate on the 31st day of July, 1875.

EDWARD K. WILLARD, HENRY H. MARTIN, JAMES B. BACH, } General partners.
JAY GOULD, WILLIAM M. TWEED, HENRY N. SMITH, } Special partners.

U. S. Rev. stamps, 10c. canceled.

NOTICE. No. 26 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 30, 1870. The firm of SCHUYLER & DUMONT was dissolved by the death of SMITH A. SCHUYLER on the 27th inst. ROBT. DUMONT. No. 26 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870. I have this day associated with me ROBERT S. DUMONT, and will continue the Custom-house Brokerage business under the firm name and style of ROBERT DUMONT & SON. ROBT. DUMONT.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease that flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. F. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures at no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

Fourth Day of the Sport—Large Attendance and Capital Racing—Enquirer Wins the Robins Stake, McKinney the Two-Year-Old Purse, R. B. Connolly the Selling Race, and Rapture the Gentlemen's Purse.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the Long Branch Race Meeting, and, for the first time since it was inaugurated, the weather was unfavorable. The gathering clouds in the sky throughout the morning portended a storm, but this did not prevent some 3,000 votaries of racing of both sexes from patronizing the course. The programme of sport on the card was highly attractive, comprising four races, among them a two-mile-heat race, so popular among the general public. The management of the course was, as heretofore, irreproachable, and Mr. Rayner, the energetic Secretary, deserves honor for the ability with which his arduous duties have been performed. The arrangement of the restaurant in connection with the grand stand deserves mention, for it differs altogether from the system of management adopted on other race-courses. Here the entire business of the department, including wines and other liquid refreshments, is in the hands of the Association, under the capable superintendence of Mr. Charles Chamberlin, and everything supplied is of the very best quality, and at Broadway prices. By this method reasonable charges and refreshments of the highest quality are secured to the public who patronize the department.

The first race yesterday for the Robbins Stakes, two-mile heats, brought together three of the best three-year olds on the turf. These were: *Kingfisher*, the colt that Mr. Belmont, who is confessedly one of the most liberal patrons of the American turf that we possess, did not hesitate to give $15,000 for after he had won the Travers Stakes at Saratoga, subsequent to his winning the Belmont Stakes at Jerome Park; *Enquirer*, the promising son of *Leamington* and *Lida* that Gen. Buford bred and still owns, but is always willing to dispose of for $20,000; and Mr. F. M. Hall's ch. c. *Major*, who won the Mansion House Stakes at this meeting. *Kingfisher* on the strength of his two clever victories at Jerome Park and Saratoga was made the favorite at the odds of $100 to $70, but before the race was run, and it was finally ascertained that *Enquirer* was going to run, there was a strong desire to back him, especially among the Western turfmen, who had seen him run two mile heats at Lexington this Spring and beat another great son of *Leamington*, John Harper's *Littleton*; making the first heat in 3:35¾, and the first mile of the second heat in 1:43½. So anxious were they to back the Kentucky colt, that he speedily became a greater favorite than *Kingfisher*, whose main body of adherents were New-Yorkers. The track was tremendously heavy, which somewhat shook the confidence of *Enquirer's* partisans; his trainer, the veteran Tom Patterson, having openly declared in the morning, that if the course kept dry and good, his horse would run the two miles in 3:34, or less. Still, they relied upon the unflinching game their colt possessed, and the result justified their confidence. He made the running for the first mile and a half, with *Major* contending with him for the lead, and *Kingfisher* in waiting. When the latter made his run, he had *Major* safe in a few strides, and, overtaking *Enquirer*, beat him home by a length and a half. But good judges observed that *Enquirer* showed little evidence of fatigue after the heat, while Mr. Belmont's colt looked tired. Still the latter was backed to win at $100 to $40; many of the original backers of *Enquirer* hedging their money, and plunging on *Kingfisher*. The second heat put a different phase on the contest, for *Enquirer* led throughout, and, despite the whip and spur and all the skill of Hennessy, *Kingfisher* could not even gain second place, for *Major* finished lengths before him. So badly had *Kingfisher* tired in the second heat that the odds of $1,000 to $150 bet on *Enquirer* were justified by the appearance of the two horses, and a good deal of money was bet at even that *Major* beat him in the third heat. But Mr. Belmont's colt, although doomed to be defeated, was far from disgraced, and he ran like the great race-horse that he unquestionably is, cutting down *Major* with ease, and finishing within a length of *Enquirer* after running in the finest manner throughout the heat. Whether he would have done better on a good track is only a matter of conjecture, but we have reason for stating that *Kingfisher* was not quite up to the mark, and that it will be folly to underrate his merits from this his first and only defeat.

The two-year-old race is not worthy of comment, for it afforded no test of the merits of the colts. Thanks to a wretched start, *McKinney* got away lengths before the others, and won easily. This was the worst start that we have witnessed through the meeting. The selling-race was won by *Richard B. Connolly*, who, in the hands of his English trainer, seems to have commenced a brilliant and successful racing career. He got off far behind the others, but his fine speed brought him to the front, and he won cleverly. The splendid cup, a silver punch bowl, of elegant design and massive structure, for gentlemen riders, was won by *Rapture* and Mr. Beresford, beating *St. Patrick*, who was badly ridden by Lord Wodehouse, an English amateur rider.

To-morrow the great four-mile-heat race comes off, and this popular and now rare description of race will be certain to attract a vast attendance. There are fifteen entries, but probably not more than four or five will run. Two other interesting races are also on the card.

In connection with the subscription raised among the turfmen at Monmouth Park, last Saturday, to compensate Major T. G. Bacon for the loss of his valuable horse *Lynchburg*, who broke his shoulder-blade running the second heat, after winning the first, we gladly give place to the following letter of thanks and acknowledgment:

Monmouth Park, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1870.

To E. W. Cameron and others:

Permit me, gentlemen, through the columns of the Press, to return you my kindest thanks for your generosity so bountifully bestowed upon me by my brother turfites at this place. At all times, and under any circumstances, such an act of kindness would have been duly appreciated. But coming, as it does, at a time when, for the last three years, misfortune had deprived me of the use of the services of some valuable horses, and when for the last two months sickness had prostrated me, you cannot imagine the high esteem I place on your generous act.

Permit me again, gentlemen, to thank you kindly.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
THOMAS G. BACON.

THE ROBINS STAKES.

The first race was for three-year olds, carrying 100 pounds, $50 subscription, play or pay, with $2,000 added, of which the first horse took $2,000, the second $700, and the third $300. The distance was two-mile heats, and there were twenty-five entries, so that the stake was worth $3,200, net, to the winner. Three only came to the post, for the prestige of *Kingfisher* and *Enquirer* frightened away all except *Major*, who had won the Mansion House Stakes, two miles, so cleverly, two days before, that his owner thought he might have a chance against the two cracks in this race. *Enquirer* had won the opening race at this meeting, the Continental Hotel Stakes, and as he had run and won at two-mile heats at Lexington, this Spring, in extraordinary fast time, the first heat being run in 3:35¾, his party knew he could go the distance, and when it was finally decided to start him for this race the Western turfmen backed him in such earnest that he deposed *Kingfisher* from the premiership in the betting which he had previously enjoyed, and took his place. In the first pool *Kingfisher* sold for $600, *Enquirer* $350, and *Major* $150. In the second *Kingfisher* brought $600, *Enquirer* $510, and *Major* $160. The next pool saw *Enquirer*, although second choice, sell over *Kingfisher*, the latter bringing $850, *Enquirer* $910, and *Major* $160; and they sold in this proportion up to the start.

First Heat.—*Enquirer* was first away when the drum was tapped, with *Kingfisher* second and *Major* last. Before the quarter-pole was reached *Major* passed *Kingfisher*, and was at *Enquirer's* saddle-girths at that point. They ran thus along the backstretch, past the half-mile pole, and along the lower stretch to the three-quarter pole, where *Enquirer* was still leading *Major* half a length, and *Kingfisher*, under waiting orders, two lengths behind. They ran thus under the string on the first mile, but on the next quarter *Major* got on even terms with *Enquirer*, and ran head and head with him to the half-mile pole. On the lower end *Kingfisher* ran up and passed *Major*, who had fallen back a little, and challenging *Enquirer*, deprived him of the lead, amid great excitement and the loud cheering of his backers. As the horses swung into the homestretch *Kingfisher* was leading *Enquirer* two lengths, and although the latter reduced the gap a little, when Joe applied the spur he could not reach Mr. Belmont's colt, who won cleverly by a length and a half; two lengths separating *Enquirer* from *Major*, who was third. Time—3:56½. The jockeys could not be recognized for the deep coating of mud with which their faces and jackets were covered.

Second Heat.—*Kingfisher* now was a great favorite, selling for $320, *Enquirer* $110 and *Major* $30. *Enquirer*, with *Major* at his quarters, made the running throughout the first mile, with *Kingfisher* at *Major's* girths as they went under the string. At the turn *Kingfisher* fell into third place, and *Enquirer*, without ever being headed, came home an easy winner of the heat by three lengths, *Major* beating *Kingfisher* four lengths for second place. *Kingfisher*, although on the last half mile he got to within a length of *Enquirer*, could never fairly reach him, and tiring, was badly beaten. Time—3:54½.

Third Heat.—Betting $1,000 to $150 on *Enquirer*, who made the running from the tap of the drum, and passed under the string on the first mile a length ahead of *Major*, who was as far before *Kingfisher* at the turn; the latter deprived *Major* of second position, but he could never overtake *Enquirer*, who won the heat and race in a canter by a clear length, *Kingfisher* twenty lengths before *Major*. Time—4:00.

First Race—Robins' Stakes.—For three-year olds, to carry 100 pounds. Subscription $50, play or pay. Heats of two miles. Purse $3,000; first horse $2,000, second horse $700, third horse $300.

A. Buford's b. c. Enquirer, by imp. Leamington—Lida 2 1 1
D. Swigert's b. c. Kingfisher, by Lexington—imp. Eltham Lass 1 3 2
F. M. Hall's ch. c. Major, by Eugene, dam by Glencoe Melnotte 3 2 3
Time—3:56½, 3:54½, 4:00.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD RACE.

The second race, for a purse of $700, three-quarters of a mile, had four entries—W. Babcock's ch. f. *Nellie Ransom*, H. P. McGrath's ch. c. *McKinney*, A. K. Richards' ch. f. by *Lexington*, dam *Sally Lewis*, and L. W. Jerome's ch. f. by *Kentucky*, dam *Gilda*. Richards' filly had the call over the others, selling for $600; *Rattan* $350, Jerome $160, *Nellie Ransom* $100; *McKinney* $60. It was a wretched start, for *McKinney* got away several lengths in front when the flag fell, was never caught, and won easily by four lengths. Time—1:23.

Second Race.—Purse $700, for two-year olds. Three-quarters of a mile. The winner of West End Hotel Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra.

H. P. McGrath's ch. c. McKinney, by War Dance, dam Roxana 1
A. K. Richards' ch. f. by Lexington, dam Sally Lewis 2
W. R. Babcock's ch. f. Nellie Ransom, by Jack Malone, dam Vesper 3
M. A. Littell's ch. f. Rattan, by Lexington 4
L. W. Jerome's ch. f. by Kentucky, dam Gilda 5
Time—1:23.

THE SELLING RACE.

The third race for a purse of $600, all ages, one mile and a quarter, had three runners—*Richard B. Connolly*, *Doneraile* colt and *Norton* colt. The latter was the favorite, selling for $600; *Connolly* $400, and *Doneraile* $300. *Doneraile* colt got the lead, *Connolly* being several lengths behind at the start, but gradually overhauling the two leaders, he challenged the *Norton* colt half way up the stretch, and after a rattling finish beat him to the string by three-quarters of a length. Time—2:30¼.

Third Race—Selling Race.—For all ages. Purse $600. One and a quarter miles. The winner to be sold for $1,000; if entered to be sold for $750, allowed 5 pounds; for $500, 10 pounds. Any surplus over stated selling price to go to second horse.

J. O'Donnell's br. h. R. B. Connolly, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, 5 years, $500 1
J. W. Pennock's b. c. by Norton, dam Rebecca, T. Price, 3 years, $500 2
Carroll & Coar's br. c. by Doneraile, dam Canary, 3 years, $1,000 3
Time—2:30¼.

THE GENTLEMAN'S CUP.

The fourth race, for all ages, gentlemen riders, the prize an elegant silver punchbowl, one mile, was contested by Mr. Lawrence's b. f. *Rapture*, ridden by Mr. Beresford, and Gov. Bowie's gr. h. *St. Patrick*, ridden by Lord Wodehouse. The betting was $100 to $50 on *Rapture*, who got off several lengths behind, but overhauling *St. Patrick* before they had gone a quarter of a mile, she beat him home with the greatest ease by six lengths in 1:59.

Fourth Race.—Gentleman's Cup. For all ages. Welter weights. Gentlemen riders. The prize—an elegant silver punch-bowl. One mile.

J. K. Lawrence's b. f. Rapture, by Lapidist, dam Parachute, 4 years 1
Gov. O. Bowie's gr. h. St. Patrick, by Stonewall Jackson, dam Chickamauga 2
Time—1:59.

The Western Union Telegraph Company will open an office at the grand stand at Monmouth Park, Long Branch, on Saturday, for the reception and transmission of messages by telegraph.

The German Young Men's Christian Association's Farewell to a Valued Member.

A farewell complimentary entertainment was given at the hall of the German Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, by his friends in the Association, to Mr. Frederick William Blechschmidt, one of the most prominent, active and efficient members, who has endeared himself to his associates not only by his disinterested and sincere devotion to the cause of reform among the German young men of the City, but also by his kind and genial nature. Ample accommodation was provided, by a table extending the entire length of the hall, for the numerous guests. Rev. Dr. McJilton sat at the head of the table, Mr. Blechschmidt on his right, the President at his left, and Mr. Atkinson at the opposite end. Prayer was offered up by Rev. Dr. McJilton, after which full justice was done to the delicacies bountifully provided. Speeches were delivered during the evening relating to the distinguished services of the honored guest of the evening, and expressing the deepest sorrow at his departure.

Among the speakers were Rev. Dr. McJilton and Mr. Atkinson, who made addresses of considerable length, expressing their appreciation of the character and services of Mr. Blechschmidt, and wishing him God-speed on his visit to the fatherland. Remarks were also made by Messrs. Rehr, Pfaehler, and others. A set of resolutions, neatly engrossed, were presented to the guest of the evening by Mr. Atkinson, expressive of the regret of the Association at parting with their friend, and of their appreciation of his past services. The exercises of the evening closed with singing by the choir of the Association.

Roughs in Catharine-Street—Passengers Stopped on Their Way to the Ferry.

A night or two since, about 10 o'clock in the evening, Mr. A. B. Miller, who resides in Brooklyn, while passing down Catherine-street, on his way to the ferry, was assaulted and threatened with violence. Two men rushed out from a dark passage and one of them aimed a blow at the side of the gentleman's head, but fortunately it was warded off. He then, to preserve himself from further violence, struck at one of his assailants, when he saw a man rushing toward him with a glittering instrument in his hand, and not being armed, sought protection in a lager-beer saloon in Catherine-street, where he met with a rough reception, for no sooner did he ask for assistance than three men inside set upon him, and he was thrust out by the saloon-keeper, and encountered those who had first assaulted him. His only chance was then to rush for the ferry, and this he did, running at the top of his speed, and seeking protection of the ferry-men. No officer was on hand, nor are there any ever to be found at this hour, and the ruffians take advantage of their absence to assault every one who comes in their way, and abstract any valuables they can lay hold of. There have been similar cases almost every evening this and past weeks.

Mr. Ashbury at the Yacht Race.

The following courteous letter from the Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club to Mr. Ashbury needs no explanation:

Office of the Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club,
No. 41 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 3, 1870.

James Ashbury:

Dear Sir: I am instructed by the judges of the contest for the *America* Cup to express to you their desire that you select any position in the line formed for the start that you may feel disposed to take.

The Club steamer will be on the ground and aid you in assuming such position on the morning of the race. Yours, &c.,

H. MORTON, Sec'y N. Y. Y. C.

Fire in the Swamps of Jersey—Heavy Losses.

During the present week extensive fires have been raging in the pine forests and swamps in Ocean County, N. J., near Toms River. According to the report of a correspondent well acquainted with the region of which portions were swept by the conflagration, the fire has occasioned severe losses to a large number of land-owners, and has been the most disastrous that has occurred in the county for many years. The flames first broke out on Sunday last, in a swamp near Quail Run. A large tract of land, 3,000 acres in extent, owned by Mr. A. P. Stanton, was the first to be overrun by the flames. It was covered with a young growth of pine timber, which was entirely destroyed. Mr. Stanton's loss is estimated at $60,000, while the losses sustained by owners of adjoining tracts has also been heavy. At one time a sheet of fire three miles long lit up the heavens.

A Dangerous Guest.

James Smith, a laboring man, residing in Hudson City, was in Paterson on Wednesday night looking for work, and being destitute of a place in which to sleep he was taken in out of pity by a Mr. Robinson, in Merton-street. During the evening Mr. and Mrs. Robinson treated their guest to beer, and about midnight he became noisy and uncontrollable. Seizing a knife he stabbed Mrs. Robinson, inflicting a deep wound in the arm near the shoulder. He also threatened the lives of the other inmates of the room, but was fortunately arrested before any more harm was done. He was yesterday committed to the County Jail for trial.

The Weather.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at William P. Byrne's mineral water "spa," No. 169 Broadway:

	Deg.		Deg.
6 A. M.	75	4 P. M.	80
8 A. M.	78½	6 P. M.	78
10 A. M.	80½	8 P. M.	76½
Noon	88	10 P. M.	76
2 P. M.	86	12 P. M.	75

Fire in an Oil Refinery in Jersey City.

A fire broke out at about 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, in Sommer's Oil Refinery in Warren-street, Jersey City, which resulted in a loss of about $6,000 to the proprietors. It originated in the ignition by some unknown means of a small quantity of oil that had leaked from one of the vats. The building, which was of wood, and of little value, was destroyed. One hundred barrels of gasoline and oil were stored in the building. Forty barrels were saved by some extraordinary good fortune, the remainder being burned. The flames continued until about 7 o'clock, and at one time seriously threatened the adjoining sheds and oil-tanks. The property was fully insured.

A LAST APPEAL.

John Real to the Public—He Considers Himself a Sacrifice, and Upbraids Gov. Hoffman and Tammany.

To the Public:

Gov. Hoffman has refused to reprieve me. I must die an ignominious death. I know this. I feel it; but my poor suffering sisters and my faithful father feel it far more than I. It is on this account as well as on my own that I feel it my duty to give the public the following facts.

I killed Smedick, but I did not murder him. He had repeatedly beaten me, and had repeatedly threatened my life. I killed him in self-defense. I shot him after he had struck me twice, and was following up his attack. I am able to prove this by the testimony of unimpeachable witnesses, but the opportunity has been denied me. Gov. Hoffman would not listen to these witnesses, but I am sure that the people will. Gov. Hoffman would not go behind the record of the trial, but I firmly believe that the public will. A few words regarding the trial.

I was tried, convicted, and sentenced within twelve hours. The public were excited over the Rogers murder, and I was offered as the sacrifice. Now, when the question of my reprieve comes up, the public are again excited over the Nathan murder, and I am again to be offered as a public sacrifice. These are harsh words, but the facts will bear them out. My counsel vainly asked for time to produce witnesses. Their testimony would have convinced the jury of my innocence of the crime of murder. They would have been in the Court-room if they had known the trial would have been finished on that day. But the Judge was inexorable. He refused to delay the trial. The record was made up without the testimony of the eye-witnesses who could have cleared me of murder, and I was doomed to death. Who were the witnesses against me? They were Officers Lambrecht and Mee, and men named Carpenter and Hyland. Lambrecht is now accused of perjury before Justice Coulter; Hyland has been held to bail for drawing a revolver on a citizen, and Carpenter has been found guilty of robbery and sent to the Penitentiary. I appeal to the sober sense of the people. Should a man be sent to his grave on the testimony of such men as these? Officer Mee was allowed to give only just testimony enough to weigh heavily against me. He gave words spoken by me in the excitement caused by my arrest. He was not allowed to give further conversation with me, which would have destroyed the effect of those words. In his sworn affidavit before Commissioner White he says, "He had another conversation with Real next morning, in which Real stated the reason why he shot Smedick was that he met him on the street and commenced to beat him, as he had often done before, and that he could not stand his clubbing any longer. He said he was on his way to his vessel which he was watching when Smedick assaulted him." John Mahony, an honest teamster, in a similar affidavit says, "I saw an officer strike a man twice in the head with a club, and then saw the man turn and give two shots, and then saw the officer fall." Philip Comiskey, a glass-blower, without a stain on his reputation, makes affidavit that he "saw the officer in the act of using his club against Real, and saw him strike him or at him one or more times, and immediately after deponent heard two pistol shots." All this is evidence that Gov. Hoffman refused to consider, preferring the testimony of men who have since been sent to the Penitentiary or brought before the Courts for perjury and other crimes. Could the Governor have reflected that he was bringing shame and sorrow upon the gray head of my fond father, and rending the hearts of my four affectionate sisters with anguish, when he resolutely shut his eyes to this testimony and resolved to go by the record of Judge Barnard's Court? But the Governor does not even heed the record of the Court. The jury, after duly weighing the evidence, unanimously recommended me to mercy. And this is not all. Three of the jurymen have made affidavit before the Governor that "We would not have assented to such a verdict except that we were assured that a recommendation to mercy would be sure to effect a commutation of the penalty to imprisonment for life in State Prison. That recommendation was agreed upon in the jury-room, with the understanding and belief by all the jurors, so far as we know, that the prisoner would not be hanged, but would finally be sent to State Prison." With these facts ever burning upon my mind, I have not been without hopes of a commutation of my sentence. It has seemed impossible to me that such evidence should not have had its effect upon the mind of the Governor. What man in my position could have thought otherwise. The Governor offers the Nathan murder, and Judge Barnard held up the Rogers murder, as an excuse for my death. But what had I to do with those murders? I did not murder either Mr. Nathan or Mr. Rogers. I should have had justice, without any reference to those murders. Should I, an innocent man, be sent to the gallows because the Police failed to discover the men who did those bloody deeds? But these are but mere excuses. I am sent to my grave for far different reasons. All my political friends in the Twenty-first Ward were opposed to Mr. Hoffman's nomination for Governor. They gave all their support to the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, of Brooklyn, who was a rival candidate. So long as my friends sustained Mr. Hoffman and the other Tammany nominees, so long I was undisturbed. My case was never called to trial until my friends supported Mr. Murphy as a candidate for Governor, months and months after I was arrested. These facts are not only known to Gov. Hoffman, but to nearly every politician in the City. The Tammany politicians took advantage of the excitement caused by the Rogers murder to punish my friends for their refusal to support Hoffman by bringing me to trial. Oakey Hall sat upon the bench with Judge Barnard, and the trial was rushed through without allowing me time to defend myself. Had my friends continued to uphold Tammany, I might now have been at liberty. Men are now at large through the influence of Tammany who have committed, unlike me, unprovoked murders. Take the case of Donohue. He is charged with the murder of Florence Scannell. He is now out on bail. Why? Is it not because he is a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and because he has been made a member of the Americus Club since the murder? I feel confident that I, like him, would have escaped if my friends had followed Tammany's leadership. Before the trial one of my friends met Peter B. Sweeny in the Park. Sweeny said "Real must be hanged. He has got to be hanged. The interests of Tammany Hall demand it." Was it for the interests of Tammany Hall that Gov. Hoffman refused to commute my sentence? Was it for this that he refused to grant a respite when implored by some good priests who asked for a few days in which to prepare my soul for eternity? But the will of God be done. I feel that the Governor has acted willfully, but from the bottom of my soul I forgive him, and I pray that God may forgive him too, for I feel in my last moments that he needs the forgiveness of God. I die warmly thanking my friends for all they have done for me, and they have done much. To the Sheriff and the Warden, and all the keepers, I am indebted for the kindest sympathy and attention. God, I am sure, will reward the faithful priests and the good Sisters of Mercy who have been unremitting in their kindness to me. I die guiltless of the stain of murder. Of this I am conscious. And I die in the hope that this fact will soften the bitterness, the pain and the anguish of my poor father, sisters and relatives while weeping over my grave.

JOHN REAL.

Another Attempted Wife Murder.

Adolph Lubin, a Frenchman residing in Hoboken-avenue, in the Third Ward of Jersey City, was arrested last night, charged with an atrocious assault upon his wife. It appears that he attacked her in his house with a large jack-knife, with which he attempted to stab her. In her struggles she was thrown to the floor, when her inhuman husband threw himself upon her and holding her down, again attempted to use his knife. Her cries of "murder" attracted the attention of the officer who was patrolling his beat near the house, and hastening to the rescue he saved her life from the infuriated assailant.

Effects of the Thunder-Storm—Railroad Tracks and Telegraph Lines Dislocated.

A thunder-storm of considerable violence prevailed in this vicinity in the latter part of the afternoon yesterday. The Hudson River Railroad track at Spuyten Duyvil was so washed away as to throw a Yonkers train from the track. No one was injured, but all the trains were delayed. The break has been repaired and the trains are running regularly again.

At Morrisania the residence and printing office of Mr. James Stillman, editor of the *Westchester County Journal*, were struck by lightning. The electric fluid struck the chimney of the house corner of Washington-avenue and Fifth-street, descended to the basement, and there struck Mrs. James Armstrong, a daughter of Mr. Stillman, and paralyzed her right arm. At about the same moment, a flash entered the printing office of Mr. Stillman, adjacent to his dwelling, knocked down William Duane, a compositor, injuring him about the head and paralyzing his left arm and leg, demolished two type cases and scattered the type about in all directions, then passed out through a brick wall, leaving a hole large enough to see daylight through.

In Jersey City rain poured in torrents, and there came a gust of wind which twisted many beautiful trees from their stumps, and left whole avenues and streets utterly ruined, and others disfigured by the loss of large branches. At Bergen, the telegraph wire was blown down over the Communipaw-avenue bridge, and carriages and horse-cars were detained till it could be repaired.

The storm in Paterson was very severe. Several buildings were slightly damaged by lightning, and a man named Newman was so affected by a shock that serious consequences are anticipated.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Fatal Result of a Drunken Quarrel—A Game of Cards the Cause of a Homicide.

On Wednesday night Henry F. Johnson, a bar-keeper employed in the liquor store at No. 160 James-street, Michael Griffin, Patrick McDonald, and one or two other men of like character, employed their leisure time by playing cards for money in a back room of a dram-shop in James-slip. During the progress of a game Johnson and Griffin quarreled to such a degree that they and the entire party adjourned to the street for a fight. The battle lasted only a few minutes, and the encounter was renewed as they came up New-Chambers and Cherry streets, where Johnson was stabbed under the right shoulder and on the right temple. He was also knocked down and sustained a compound fracture of the skull.

The wounded man was subsequently found in a semi-conscious condition by the Fourth Ward Police, who removed him to the Park Hospital in Centre-street. The patient lingered there until last evening, when death ensued.

The Police are now on the lookout for Griffin and his companions, and hope soon to arrest them all. Coroner Flynn has been notified, and will hold the necessary inquest as soon as practicable. The alleged murderer is a well-known denizen of the Fourth Ward, as was also his unfortunate victim.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Charles Latour, the editor of a temperance paper called the *Progress*, while crossing the City Hall Park, yesterday afternoon, just as the storm came on, was knocked down by a team of horses attached to a heavy truck, which were coming along at a furious rate. Mr. Latour was conveyed to the Coroner's office in an insensible state, having just consciousness enough to refuse a glass of brandy which was offered as a restorative. On examination it was found that his head was slightly contused, and there were also bruises of the shoulder and right arm.

Rev. James Kennedy, of Newtownlimavady, Ireland, has accepted a call to settle as pastor of the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of this City.

A large tree in Elm Park was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon during the storm, causing considerable consternation among a picnic party there.

Mary Murphy, of No. 33 Oak-street, was severely beaten last evening by her husband Stephen, a sailor, just returned from sea. She was sent to the Park Hospital and the husband arrested by Capt. Allaire.

BROOKLYN.

There are now 2,251 men employed in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, 500 of whom have been taken on this week. This additional force is employed principally in the construction department. A large number of men are employed upon four sloops-of-war that are in preparation for a cruise in foreign waters.

The regular weekly meeting of the Superintendents of the Poor was held yesterday, at Flatbush. The heads of departments made the following report: Almshouse—Present number of inmates, 76, increase, 13; Hospital—Present number of inmates, 360, increase, 8; Nursery—Present number of inmates, 492, increase, 8; Asylum—Present number of inmates, 624. General Store-keeper—Remaining in store on 1st inst., $1,733 94; received during the week, $10 83; total to date, $2,554 07.

Ten of the Prospect Park lots, on Vanderbilt-avenue, were sold, yesterday, at the auction-rooms of Cole & Murphy. This action will bring up the question of title to 125 acres of land in the vicinity of Flatbush. Should the Supreme Court decide that the Commissioners have the power of transferring the title to it, the entire tract will be sold, but if the decision is adverse, the land will have to be incorporated in the Park.

No new facts in regard to the Central Bank have been ascertained since yesterday. The investigation of its affairs, however, still continues. Many of the depositors expressed dissatisfaction with the appointment of Mr. Spader as receiver. He must, they say, have understood all about the state of the finances before the crash came.

John Grumley, the man who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of stealing $125 worth of clothing from his boarding-house, at No. 202 John-street, was discharged yesterday by Justice Walsh, there being no evidence to show that he committed the theft.

Mary Brown, a resident of East Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday for kidnapping the child of Charles McLaughlan, of Jamaica, L. I. She had the child in her possession for two weeks.

LONG ISLAND.

The great fire which commenced in the woods near Speonk on Tuesday, has not been extinguished at latest accounts. Close inspections show the field burnt to have been at least 40,000 acres in extent. The fire yesterday was burning east and west from the original starting point. Wednesday night the Fire Department of Riverhead was called out to protect the place, but the wind changing saved it without any effort. Much of the territory burned over is worthless, especially that portion on the chain of hills running through the island. The district overrun is still smoldering and the roads impassable. A large part of the heavy timber is very valuable, at least worth $20 per acre. One man owning 250 acres had just refused $20 per acre for his timber. As there is no insurance on this species of property, the loss will fall heavily on the farmers. It cannot amount to less than $200,000.

At the meeting of the Common Council of Long Island City, yesterday, ten special Police constables for Sunday duty were appointed from each ward. Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated by the Board to purchase badges for the Mayor, Aldermen, Police officers, &c. As the Mayor intends being absent for a few weeks, Alderman Williams was set apart to perform his duties during his absence. In the ordinances which were perfected, the one on ball-playing prohibits the playing of base-ball within the city limits on Sunday, under a penalty of $5 for each offense.

The ship *Argonaut*, whose spars and upper works were lately burnt at Jersey City, at the explosion of the gas metre on board the ferry-boat *James Watt*, was towed, yesterday, into the dock at Hunter's Point, where she will be repaired and placed in good condition.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Quite an exciting event, which came near terminating somewhat seriously, occurred at Washingtonville, in the town of East Chester, on Wednesday afternoon. It appears that William Watts, the Pound-master, had impounded the cattle and geese of sundry residents of the neighborhood, and as it is alleged, had shown some favoritism to other violators of the pound laws. An army of German and Irish women, armed with all sorts of weapons, resolved to make war upon the Pound-master, on the occasion of his next visit among them. Under these circumstances Justice Meeks, aided by Constables Wood, Foster and Watts, Police Constable Tomlinson and Special Officers Bertine and Myerhoff, repaired to the public pound, and undertook to remove a post which had been put down to prevent the opening of the pound gate, when they were set upon by the infuriated women and driven off the field. The Amazons then tore down the inclosure amid shouts of victory. One of the resisting party claims to have a lease of the ground, which may save her from prosecution.

NEW-JERSEY.

For a long time a young man in Newark has been in the custom of borrowing money and soliciting it for charitable purposes, and of appropriating it, when obtained, to his own use. His name is Charles Seaton, and he lives with his parents at No. 17 Fair-street. Dr. George S. Ward, yesterday, complained of the young scamp for obtaining from him $6 to help a friend in trouble. It is an old game with the boy, and, after examination, he was committed to jail. Other complaints will, no doubt, be entered against him.

A young man called at a saloon in Newark, yesterday, and asked to have a $10 bill changed. The bill he presented was a counterfeit on the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie. He was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Whitehead, who committed him for trial in default of $5,000 bail. He gave his name as E. W. Davidson, and said he resided at No. 240 Bleecker-street, New-York. A companion who was with him escaped to New-York.

The State rifle match of New-Jersey for the Major-General's Gold Medal will be held in October, probably at Newark. Many of the military are practicing for the occasion.

A well-known dry-goods dealer on Newark-avenue, in Jersey City, named Julius Weil, closed up his establishment a few days ago, and has not been seen since. Before going he sent by a boy in his employ a note to his wife, telling her that she would hear from him again. He had become much involved in debt, owing to misfortune in business, and this fact is generally accepted as explaining his disappearance.

The injuries of Mrs. Mary McCue, who was so severely burned, on Tuesday, by the ignition of some oil which she was at the time pouring upon a fire, in her residence, in Jersey City, has resulted in her death. An inquest will be held by Coroner Volhardt.

The Union-street M. E. Church, of Newark, will make an excursion to New-Haven today on the steamer *Magenta*. Reinhardt's Band will accompany the excursion, and a dinner will be served on board.

James P. Cole, a sewing-machine agent in Newark, left his house more than a week ago to go to New-York, since which time no trace of him can be obtained, though the New-York hospitals, the Morgue, and every conceivable place has been searched. He leaves in Newark a wife and child, and an aged father.

The members of Hiram Lodge F. and A. M., of Jersey City, held their annual picnic at Dudley's Grove, yesterday. A large party, numbering 800, accompanied them.

The insurance upon the property destroyed by fire in Newark on Wednesday night is $12,000, an amount fully sufficient to cover the losses. The insurances were effected mostly in Newark companies.

A new lodge of Odd Fellows has been instituted in Hoboken.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Lieut.-Commander Bunce has been detached from the command of the *Nantasket* and granted sick leave. Major Ransom is ordered to repair to Louisville, for the purpose of giving evidence in the claim of Mrs. Ward for damages alleged to have been done to her house while occupied as Headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland. Capt. Henry Johnson is ordered to San Francisco as medical store-keeper.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Aug. 4.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady; at 1½ P. M. Securities were firmer and higher, and Stocks weak; at the close Bonds were quiet and railroad stocks heavy. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	88¾	....	88¾
Consols for account	89	....	88⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	83½	83¾	83¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	82	82¼	82
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	81½	....	81½
U. S. 10-40s	79½	....	79½
Ill. Central Railroad shares	101	102	101
Erie Railway shares	14½	15	14½
At. & Gt. West. R.R. shares	20	....	20

Frankfort, Aug. 4.—American Securities are firmer and higher; Five-twenties 84½ for the issue of 1862.

Paris, Aug. 4—5½ P. M.—The official statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in the metallic reserve of 47,000,000 francs for the week ending yesterday. The Bourse opened firm at 68f. 85c. for Rentes, and is now buoyant. Rentes have advanced to 67f. 55c.

Liverpool, Aug. 4—5 P. M.—Cotton opened and closed dull; Middling Uplands opened at 8d. and closed at 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans opened and closed at 8¼d. The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—Corn 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western. Provisions—Lard quiet; Pork quiet. Bacon 63s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Short Ribbed Middles. Produce—Turpentine has advanced to 32s. for Spirits.

London, Aug. 4.—Refined Petroleum dull at 1s. 5½d.@1s. 6d.

Antwerp, Aug. 4.—Petroleum opened declining at 44f.@44½f. for Standard White, and closed quiet at 43½f.

Bremen, Aug. 4.—Petroleum closed dull yesterday.

Hamburg, Aug. 4.—Petroleum closed firm, yesterday, at 12 marc bancos 12 schilling.

Havre, Aug. 4.—Cotton—Tres Ordinaire on the spot opened at 98f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Exchange unchanged; Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm, fairly active and lower; No. 2, $1 18; during the afternoon dull and nominal. Corn declining; moderately active; No. 2, 80c.; during the afternoon dull at 79½c.@79¾c., seller, August. Oats active and lower at 43c. for Old; 41½c.@42c. for new No. 2. Rye easier at 80c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and steady at $1 03@$1 05 for No. 2. Provisions quiet at $29 50@$30 for Mess Pork; 16½c. for Lard; 12c. for Winter-cured Shoulders. Live Hogs active and steady at $9 40@$10 for fair to choice smooth. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts—4,800 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 92,500 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 2,300 bushels Rye, 5,500 bushels Barley, 7,500 Hogs. Shipments—4,200 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 114,000 bushels Corn, 117,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. Freights more active and easier at 4½c. on Wheat, 4c. on Corn, by sail to Buffalo.

Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Flour steady; sales 1,800 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White; $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 5,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 55; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held $1 45. Corn quiet at 95c. for No. 2. Oats quiet; Illinois held at 54c. Rye nominal. Corn-meal, $2 15 for Bolted; $2 05 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts $20; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30@$32 ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Oats, 4½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 40c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 30; to Albany, $4 00, ℔ ton. Lake Imports—20,000 bushels Wheat, 14,300 bushels Corn, 16,500 bushels Oats, 2,306,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—7,800 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,346,000 feet Lumber.

St. Louis, Aug. 4.—Tobacco steady. Cotton quiet at 18c. Rope and Bagging unchanged. Flour easier; Superfine $4 50@$4 75; Extra $5@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75. Wheat dull; No. 1 Fall Red, $1 18@$1 21; No. 1 Fall Red, $1 23@$1 25. Corn firmer with small sales Mixed and Yellow, 75c.@80c.; White, 80c.@82c.; Fancy, 85c. Oats firm at 41½c.@42c. for New Mixed. Rye dull; Choice, 85c. Highwines quiet at 87½c. Pork quiet at $31. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 14½c.@14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides 17¼c.@18c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. Cattle—$4@$6 for Medium to Prime; $6 50@$7 50 for Choice Extra. Live Hogs active at $8 50@$10. Receipts—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 39,000 bushels; Corn, 6,800 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Receipts—Flour, 6,700 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 1,065 bushels; Rye, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels. Freights very dull and unchanged. Flour easier; sales, 800 bbls. City Ground Spring. No. 2 Wheat, at about $6 62½. Wheat neglected; quotations entirely nominal. Corn dull; sales 24,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 80½c.@80c., part at the inside figure to arrive; 15,000 bushels Rejected at 56c. Oats dull; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 50c.; 14,000 bushels new Toledo at 50c. Rye neglected. Barley, none here. Pork steady. Highwines held at about $1.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Red, $1 20@$1 25. Corn quiet; Ear, 85c.@86c.; Shelled, 87@88c. Oats firm; New sold at 38c., and wanted; 38c. asked; Old, 50@55c. Rye—Choice Old held at 97c.; No. 1, 90c.; No. 2, 88c.; new saleable at 80c.@85c. Barley quiet at $1@$1 10 for New Fall. Provisions active for Bulk Meats and Bacon. Pork quiet at $30. Lard quiet at 15½c.@16½c. Sugar-cured Hams scarce and unchanged. Bacon Shoulders held 14½c., with Sides at that price; Clear Rib Sides 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18½c. Bulk Meats—Sales 100,000 lbs., at 13½c. for Shoulders; held 13¾c. Exchange, 1-10 off buying.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Cattle Market continues flat but prices remain firm at last week's quotations. The supply is moderate. 386 car lots of good Ohio Cattle sold at $8 25; Indiana, $7 87½; and 100 head good Kentuckys sold at $8 62½; thin Texans were plentiful and brought $5@$6 50. Sheep—The market has been unsupplied with Canada Sheep and Lambs. Considerable activity was manifested today. There were free sales at 5c.@5½c. for good and 6¼c. for extra. Lambs brought 6c.@7c. and 7½c. for extras. Western Stock dull at 4¼c.@5c. for good to extra.

Toledo, Aug. 4.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat active and lower; No. 1 Red, $1 39@$1 39½; No. 2 Red, $1 37@$1 37½. Corn quiet and a shade lower; No. 1, 85c.; No. 2, 83c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Freights advanced to 5c. to Buffalo, 5½c. to Oswego. Receipts—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 47,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,800 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels.

Baltimore, Aug. 4.—Flour firm and active. Wheat firm for high grades; sales Maryland Amber, $1 70@$1 85; Fair to Good Red, $1 40@$1 65; Fair to Prime White, $1 55@$1 90; New Western, $1 45@$1 55; receipts, 22,000 bushels. Corn—White, $1 15@$1 20; Yellow, $1 03@$1 15. Rye, 95c.@98c. Mess Pork firm at $31@$31 50. Bacon unchanged. Lard unchanged. Whisky unchanged. Cotton nominally; 19c.@19½c. for Middling.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—Petroleum quotations are nominal; Crude, 15c.; Refined, 25½c.@26c. Cloverseed, $9 25@$9 50. Flaxseed, $2 25. Flour active; stock scarce; Extra, $5 87½@$6 25. Wheat firm; New Indiana, $1 40@$1 50; Old Ohio, $1 60; Pennsylvania, $1 58@$1 62. Corn dull; Yellow, $1 08. Oats—New Southern, [illegible]. Whisky dull; Western, in iron, $1 03@$1 04.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 4.—There was a sale of 5,000 bushels Treadwell Wheat on private terms; beyond this there is only a moderate milling demand. Rye scarce and wanted; sales of one car lot New State at $1 08. Corn entirely neglected. Oats in good supply, dull and drooping; sales 600 bushels Old State, at 69c. in the elevator.

Cleveland, Aug. 4.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Red, on spot, $1 45; buyer, this month, $1 42; No. 2 Red held $1 42. Corn firm; nominally 85c. for No. 1; 82c. for No. 2. Oats dull; old No. 1, 51½c.; new No. 1, 47c. Barley nominal. Rye dull at 85c.@$1. Petroleum heavy; refined, 19@19¼c.; crude, $4.

Baltimore, Aug. 4.—Beeves closed moderately active at ¼c. decline on last week's prices, ranging from 4½c.@8½c.; receipts, 1,694 head; sales, 1,210 head. Sheep, ¾c. lower; supply good; quoted at 4c.@5½c., as to quality; good Sheep scarce; receipts of Sheep and Lambs, 5,883. Hogs unchanged; supply increased; quoted at 12c.@12½c., as to quality; receipts, 4,793.

New-Orleans, La., Aug. 4.—Corn firmer; Mixed, $1 05; White, $1 10. Oats, 58c.@60c. Bran, $1. Lard firm; Tierce, 17½c.; Keg, 19c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 134; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. Gold, 122.

Detroit, Aug. 4.—Flour active; Choice, $7 75@$8. Wheat declined 3c.@5c.; Extra, $1 58; No. 1, $1 50; Amber, $1 41. Corn quiet; No. 1, 86c. Oats—State, 52c.; Western, 49c.

Memphis, Aug. 4.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour unchanged. Corn, 90c.@95c. Oats, 60c. Pork, $32. Lard, 17½c.@19c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 15½c.; Sides, 19¼c.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 4.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 35½c. Resin, $1 37½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady and unchanged. Tar steady at $1 60.

New-Orleans, Aug. 4.—Cotton dull; prices unchanged; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 133 bales; exports, coastwise, 778 bales; stock, 42,098 bales.

Mobile, Aug. 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; sales 300 bales; net receipts, 48 bales; stock, 15,688 bales.

Galveston, Aug. 4.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 14c.; sales, 60 bales; net receipts, 23 bales; stock, 7,493 bales.

Louisville, Aug. 4.—Bagging firm; heavy Hemp and Flax, 20½c.@28c. Cotton dull at 18c. Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork, $31. Lard, 17¾c. Bacon, 15c. for Shoulders, 18c. for Clear Rib Sides, 19c. for Clear Sides. Bulk Meats, 14c. for Shoulders, 17c.@18c. for Sides. Hams, 21½c. Whisky, 97c.

Charleston, Aug. 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 116 bales; exports, coastwise, 129 bales; stock, 3,102 bales.

Savannah, Aug. 4.—Cotton in good demand; Low Middling, 17c.; sales, 220 bales; net receipts, 58 bales; stock, 5,097 bales.

[Advertisement.]

The Race.—The excitement of the yacht race is over; but when was it compared with that in which Knox has been engaged nearly all his lifetime, and is still ahead? The one was the mere result of chance, while the other engages the hatter's acknowledged taste, skill and experience. If the officers of the Cambria want to know what a gentleman's hat should be let them call at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Everybody can succeed in something if they choose the right pursuit. A correct phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway will point out the defects, talents and just the occupation each one ought to pursue.

[Advertisement.]

Bargains in watches, jewelry and silver-ware.
J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON,
No. 150 Bowery.

Weather Report.

New-York, Aug. 4—6 P. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Halifax	S.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Portland	S.	Foggy	[illegible]
Boston	S. W.	Clear	80
New-York	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Philadelphia	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Richmond	S.	Clear	[illegible]
Charleston	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Savannah	S. E.	Cloudy & damp.	76
Augusta	W.	Overcast	[illegible]
Oswego	S. W.	Bright	[illegible]
Buffalo	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Pittsburg	N.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Louisville	N.	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Key West	E.	Cloudy & damp.	84
Havana	E.	Clear	84

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Italy	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Ville de Paris	Aug. 6	New-York	Havre
FOR CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.			
Ocean Queen	Aug. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

TODAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Ocean Queen*, at 10½ A. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of London*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters, Pier No. 45 North River at 1½ P. M. For France via Brest and Havre, by the *Ville de Paris* at 10 A. M.

A mail for Hayti by the *City of Port-au-Prince* will be sent about this date.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way .... 5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central .... 5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners .... 7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven .... 5 A. M.; 1:30, 4 P. M.
East, via Newport .... 4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way .... 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail .... 4 P. M.
South, Through .... 5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way .... 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver .... 7 A. M.; 8:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. .... 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 4.—*In the steam-ship Siberia, for Liverpool*—Mrs. J. Connolly, Mrs. J. P. Lynch, H. Voelter, Mrs. S. Haine, 3 children and servant, S. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cogner, C. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. North, Miss E. Reedy, Miss M. Laffan, Mrs. Woodburne, G. T. Jones, M. Hayden, Dr. and Mrs. Moreland, Rev. J. F. Warren and wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dlascus, E. Kaldenbone, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ballinger, J. Levi, T. Johnson, F. H. Lay, Capt. Clay, H. C. Justice, Capt. and Mrs. Thos. McGreeor, R. F. Riely, A. Porter, W. Bailey, H. C. Stevens, G. W. Tilton, E. Elkin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:09 | Sun sets.......7:11 | Moon sets..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:30 | Gov. Island..2:25 | Hell Gate...3:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 4.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Parana, (Br.,) Wilkinson, London—Howland & Aspinwall; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia—J. & N. Briggs; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Blackstone, Loveland, Boston; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Wilmington, Del.—A. Abbot; Mayflower, Tuft, Philadelphia—James Hand; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia—Wm. Kirkpatrick; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland—J. F. Ames.

Ships Louisa Prima, Russo, Venice and Trieste—Fabbri & Chauncey; [illegible], Glover, Bristol, [illegible] & Joyce.

Barks Ella Moore, Shaw, London, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Emilie, Jensen, Cork or Falmouth, Wendt, Tetens & Bockman; Montezuma, Sisson, Barbados, F. T. & F. H. White & Co.; Everhard, (N. G.,) Bessen, Quebec, Chas. Luling; Lord Baltimore, (Br.,) Brown, Buenos Ayres, Jno. Hurton & Co.

Brigs J. P. Brown, Gardner, Newport, Samuel Godwin; T. H. D. Pitt, Locke, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Anna, Ucenne, St. Thomas, Penniston & Co.

Schrs. Jesse Carll, Underhill, Malaga, Marsal & Co.; Victor, Underhill, Para, C. Ledmans & Co.; Southern Cross, (Br.,) Foster, St. Johns, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Lottie Newton, Gray, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Anna C. Leverett, Thompson, Indianola and Lavacca, [illegible], Ball & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Hines, New-Orleans July 25 and S. W. Pass 28, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford Bros. & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Tillie, Partridge, Pictou, C. B., 4 ds., with coal to Lunt Bros.

Steamer Metamora, Cushing, Baltimore 36 hs., in ballast to master. Came to this port for repairs.

Bark Brasos, (new, 1,000 tons burthen,) Fuller, Portland, Conn., in ballast to Master. Came to this port to complete her rigging.

Bark Johanne Marie, (N. G.,) Gustavus, Bremen, 44 ds., with mdse. and 36 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage and had light S. W. and W. winds, and was 18 ds. west of the Banks.

Bark Fox Glove, (of Sunderland,) Knott, Shields, 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has had light S. W. winds and fogs the entire passage.

Bark Wild Gazelle, Pond, of and from Boston 5 ds, in ballast to Arnold & Greene. Will load for west coast of Africa.

Bark Clara, Brooks, of and from Barrow, Eng., 44 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Charles L. Wright & Co. Has had light winds and fogs the entire passage.

Bark Alexander, (of Newcastle,) Tyrer, Singapore March 30, with mdse. to A. Cummings. Passed Anjer April 12, Cape of Good Hope June 5, and crossed the equator July 2 in lon. 34; and since had light S. W. winds; June 29, lat. 4 S., lon. 32, spoke ship E. Hampshire, (Br.,) from London, for Melbourne; July 1, lat. 2 S., lon. 32, passed bark Parthian, (Br.,) steering S. W.

Brig Mozart, (N. G.) Tetthens, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator July 5, in lon. 37 30; has had light winds and calms the entire passage, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras; July 28, lat. 32, lon. 68, spoke brig Harald, of Philadelphia, from Portland for Matanzas.

Brig [illegible], (N. G.,) Damm, Rio Janeiro 39 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator July 5 in lon. 41, and since had had light winds and calms.

Brig Nancy, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Putnam, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Matilda, Dix, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Emma, of St. Andrews, N. B., Ashby, St. Stephens, N. B., 10 ds., with lath to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Henry Whitney, Perkins, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co., vessel to B. P. Sherman.

Schr. Fannie [illegible], Brooks, Rondout, for Plymouth, Mass.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, Hudson.

Schr. John W. Maitland, Dayton, St. Johns, N. B., 10 ds., with spars to D. Babcock.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Halsey, Brunswick, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Leonessa, Meyer, Doboy Island, 9 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. D. Sawyer, Drisko, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. N. Warren, Murray, Elizabethport, for Black Rock.

Schr. D. Russell, Russell, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. H. Macomber, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Josephine, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Emma Bacon, Bearse, Kennebec River, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Tirrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. [illegible], Nichols, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. T. S. Jackson, Abrams, Elizabethport, for Whitestone.

Schr. E. G. Gates, Freeman, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. B. English, Kelly, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. E. English, Crowell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Sch. Mary, Rogers, Rondout, for Boston.

Sch. [illegible], Brown, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, Hartford.

Schr. David Perry, Davis, Virginia.

Schr. Excelsior, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. M. P. King, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Mediator, Gage, Providence.

Schr. [illegible], Brown, Virginia.

Schr. John [illegible], Dennis, do.

Schr. Ellen H. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. [illegible], Peck, Taunton.

Schr. [illegible], Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Ariel, [illegible], Somerset.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. Sarah Buckley, Buckley, Providence.

Schr. A. [illegible], [illegible], Elizabethport, for Albany.

Schr. [illegible], Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sterling, Hays, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Tabitha and Hannah, Crosby, New-Haven.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Maria, Barlow, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Dibble, Norwich.

Schr. S. W. [illegible]

Schr. [illegible]

WIND—Sunset, light, S., cloudy.

Sailed.

[illegible], for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah.

By Telegraph.

Boston, Aug. 4.—Arr. schrs. Caspian, Arcade, W. D. Bickford, Miraguane, Lily, Havana; steamer Oriental from Savannah; brig Paragon, from Elizabethport.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 4.—Arr. [illegible]

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 4.—Arr. [illegible]

Holmes' Hole, Tuesday, Aug. 2.—Arr. steamer Tillie, Pictou, N. S., New-York; schrs. Elwood Doran, Richmond, Me., Philadelphia; Helen M. Waite, Calais, do.; [illegible] and Ned Sumpter, Rockland, New-York; J. R. Vandusen, Philadelphia, Lynn; Samuel Nash, Calais, Providence; yachts Maggie, New-York, on a cruise; Ella, Boston, do.

Sld. schr. Bertha Souder.

3d.—Arr. schrs. Amanda, Hoboken, Boston; James Jones, Boston, Richmond, Vt.; Trade Wind, Philadelphia, Portsmouth; Mary Price, Elizabethport, Lynn; Annie W., (Br.,) St. John, N. B., Providence.

Sld. all vessels excepting schrs. J. R. Vandusen, Amanda, Mary Price, Trade Wind and Frolic.

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 4.—Cld. steamers General Barnes, New-York; America, Baltimore.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 4.—Cld. steamer Washington, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

June 23, lat. 50 21, lon. 0 20, spoke ship Europa, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York.

July 1, lat. 56 23, lon. 40 20, passed a Hamburg ship showing No. 277, bound W.

July 21, lat. 46 13, lon. 54 42, passed ship Alice, (of Glasgow,) bound W.

July 31, lat. 40 42, lon. 68 41, saw brig C. T. Winsor, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) bound N.

June 17, lat. 42 21, lon. 38, passed whaling bark Osceola, of New-Bedford, cruising.

July 4, lat. 46, lon. 33 27, spoke bark Jas. Ritchie, from Boston for Falmouth, Eng.

Foreign Ports.

Havana, Aug. 3.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida from Mexico, to sail 6th for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Brest, Aug. 4.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Lafayette, from New-York for Havre, arrived at this port yesterday.

Bristol, Aug. 4.—The steam-ship Iowa, of the Anchor Line, from New-York July 18, has arrived at this port.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(COUPON OR REGISTERED) OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

150 MILES ARE DONE AND EARNING NOW ABOVE EXPENSES MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THAT PORTION OF THE MORTGAGE DEBT, and more than the interest on all the bonds that can be issued up to date.

The completion of new road enables us to offer for sale more of these bonds. No bonds can be issued on road under construction, and on finished road the issue is limited to $20,000 per mile.

These bonds are desirable as an investment for many reasons, the most prominent of which are:

First—Behind them and fortifying them is a paid up capital of nearly $7,000,000.

Second—The road is a new great trunk line running between the New-York Central and Erie Railways and shortening the distance seventy miles—a very great distance properly considered, and one that alone would render this road a vast success.

Third—The cost of building the road is twice the mortgage, and a railroad is a real estate of perfect title, and, if good for anything, is always increasing in value. These bonds are a real estate loan of the best character at half value. The cost of single track is about $40,000 per mile; mortgage, $20,000. Besides, in this case, the real estate is in existence before the bonds are issued.

Fourth—The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

Fifth—The total interest liability of this great railway, over four hundred miles in length, will be but $560,000, gold, per annum, after the whole line is completed. The earnings of a single month, it is expected, will exceed this.

A consideration of the gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie Railways will be all that is necessary, we believe, to convince parties that the Midland will net, after all expenses, a much larger sum than its interest debt.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States income tax, and this, with gold at 120, is equal to over 8½ PER CENT. A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE, to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have twenty-five years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven per Cent. Interest in gold, free of income tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on [illegible] miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Over 150 miles of the line are now in full operation, and earning more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 150,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
MONMOUTH PARK.
SATURDAY, 6th August, at 1½ P. M., last day.
The best programme of the meeting.

FIRST RACE.
Hurdle Race—Dash of two miles over eight hurdles, $500 to first horse; $200 to second horse; $100 to third horse.

SECOND RACE.
The great event of the meeting, the [illegible] Stakes; fifteen entries; $2,000 added, making $5,000 to be contended for; four-mile heats.

THIRD RACE.
The Tweed Purse, $1,000; dash one and a half miles, for all ages.